

# **CITY OF MILWAUKEE 2000 PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission began publishing an annual summary and analysis of major crimes reported in the City of Milwaukee in 1983. Since then, the report has expanded to include data on other cities of comparable size, and Public Safety responses other than responses to crime. It cannot, however, report all the prevention, community assistance, informational, and other functions performed by our Fire and Police Departments. This year 2000 report is the first to be made available on-line, at the Commission Web site (<http://www.ci.mil.wi.us/citygov/fpc/page.htm>).

The main focus of this report remains the eight categories of crime which are referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) as Index, or Part I Crimes. These crimes were chosen by the FBI because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, likelihood of being reported to the police, and because they are crimes that can be uniformly defined. They are the four violent crimes against persons of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the four property crimes of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. With the exception of arson, each criminal event is recorded only once, according to a hierarchy of seriousness. That is, in an event such as a robbery where the victim is killed, only the homicide is recorded. However, all arsons are recorded. Each discussion of a specific index crime begins with the UCR definition.

Each discussion includes data by Aldermanic District and comparisons to other cities of similar size. Appendices provide summaries for each Aldermanic District, each of the city's 218 census tracts, and comparison cities. Aldermanic District and census tract tables show reported crimes, including those subsequently determined by the Milwaukee Police Department to be unfounded or baseless. City-wide totals in each category, and the comparison with other cities, exclude baseless reports, as does the UCR.

District and tract reports count incidents as initially recorded. In addition to corrections for reports determined to be unfounded, UCR review may determine, for example, that an incident first recorded as a sexual assault should be more appropriately counted as aggravated or simple assault. Therefore, UCR category totals will differ from totals shown by Aldermanic District or census tract, which are available only in uncorrected form.

The data source for Milwaukee crime data is monthly crime summaries generated by the Milwaukee Police Department. Crimes are counted in the month they become known to the MPD, which may not be the month or even the year they were committed. Data on comparison cities are from the UCR 2000 *Preliminary Annual Release*, dated May 30, 2001. Final UCR reports, to be published later in the year, may show small differences in some counts.

The data source for fire and emergency medical services is monthly Operational Reports generated by the Milwaukee Fire Department. Additional data were provided by the Fire Education Unit. Appendix B

shows fires and rate per 1,000 population for each Milwaukee Aldermanic District.

We use Aldermanic Districts as the geographic base for this report because they are administratively meaningful units with similar population size. This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992, based on the 1990 Census. Prior to re-districting, there were sixteen Aldermanic Districts. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data prior to 1992.

Appendix D is a summary of crime reports by individual census tract, making it possible for readers to compile statistics for areas of specific interest. However, where a crime occurs may not be where either the victim or perpetrator lives.

In comparisons across time or between geographic areas, a rate rather than a volume is used. A rate is simply a means of “leveling” or equalizing data. It is customary, when comparing large geographic units such as cities or states, to use a 100,000 population base for crime rates. In the comparison of aldermanic districts, which have an average population of about 35,000, crime rates have been based on a per 10,000 population base. The discussion of fires uses rates per 1,000 population, as this is how national figures are expressed. The Fire and Police Commission previously used the 1990 Census count of 628,088 to compute rates. The 2000 Census counted Milwaukee's population at 596,974, and showed that some Aldermanic Districts had increased in population while others decreased. All rates in this publication are based on 2000 Census counts. Comparison cities are those within 10% of Milwaukee's population in the 2000 Census.

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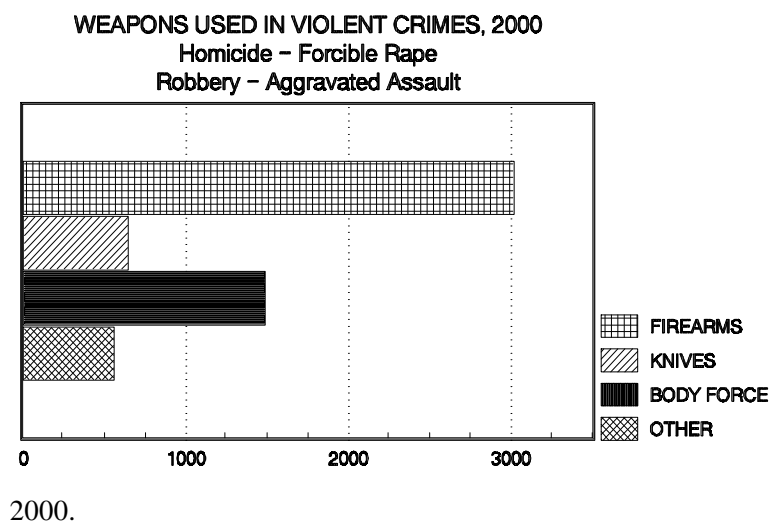
A note for readers familiar with statistical techniques: Each aldermanic district was compared with the remainder of the city for each crime using the chi-square statistic, and considered not significantly different if  $p > 0.01$ .  $p$  values are shown on Aldermanic District summaries in Appendix C. The same method was used to compare crime data for other cities with Milwaukee.

## **MILWAUKEE CRIME TRENDS 2000**

In 2000, 44,752 Index crimes and 32,727 other crimes were reported to the Milwaukee Police Department. The number of crimes reported is important because every report must be investigated by the Police Department. Excluding Index crime reports which were determined after investigation to be unfounded, and making other corrections as noted in the Introduction, results in a final tally of 44,612 Index crimes, the lowest total since 1985, 4% fewer than the previous year. (Table I)

All Index categories except homicide include attempts in the number of reports; attempted homicides are counted as aggravated assaults. There were decreases in homicide and in all property crime categories except theft, which was unchanged. Theft accounts for about half the Index total.

Property crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson) were 87% of the Index. Violent crimes against persons were 13%, with robbery accounting for more than half of violent Index crimes.



Firearms were used in more than three-quarters of homicides, two-thirds of robberies, and two of five aggravated assaults. Body force was the most common weapon in forcible rapes, and was used in almost one-quarter of robberies and aggravated assaults. Weapons other than body force were reported in just under three-quarters of violent Index crimes in 2000.

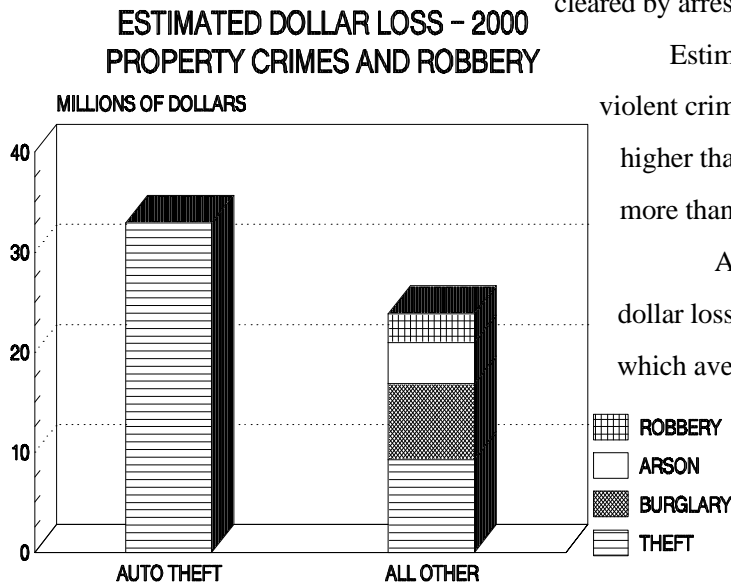
For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Clearances and arrests are presented in the discussion of each crime.

5,540 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2000, a clearance rate of 12.4%. Thirty-five percent of violent Index crimes and nine percent of property Index crimes were cleared. A clearance by “exceptional means” is recorded when an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency (such as death of the alleged offender) precludes filing formal charges. 10,142 arrests had Index crimes as primary charges. (Table XIII) Clearances are counted when they occur. Therefore, 2000 includes clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years, and future years will include some

clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 2000.

The largest categories of non-index crime reports are Simple Assault (battery) and Criminal Damage (Vandalism). Other non-Index crimes include weapons offenses, narcotics and drug offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, driving while intoxicated and other liquor law violations, and juvenile curfew violations. Reports and arrests in many of these categories result from police working with neighborhood groups to eliminate drug and vice activity. Data are provided in the sections of this report titled “Non-Index Crimes” and “Crime Clearances”. The MPD reported 204 non-fatal assaults on officers in the performance of their duties during 2000, 67 more than the previous year, and similar to the number reported each year from 1991 through 1995. Department reports indicate that in these assaults, most assailants used only their own bodies (hands, feet, etc.). The largest number of assaults involved officers handling prisoners or making arrests. Almost two-thirds of the assaults took place in the ten hours from 6 pm to 4 am. All assaults on officers were

cleared by arrest.



Estimated dollar loss from property crimes and the violent crime of robbery was \$56.75 million, about 7% higher than 1999. Motor vehicle theft accounted for more than half of total dollar loss.

Arson, at \$7,875, had the largest average dollar loss per incident, followed by motor vehicle loss, which averaged \$4,080. Larceny theft had the lowest average loss, \$387, while robbery, a crime of violence, averaged \$951. The average burglary loss was \$1,190.

The MPD also responds to many non-criminal matters such as traffic accidents and noise complaints. In addition, the MPD provides traffic control and other services at special events, including summer festivals, and the MPD Harbor Patrol conducts search and rescue missions to aid boaters in difficulty on Lake Michigan, as well as patrols during fireworks displays and festivals, to ensure safe boating.

TABLE I ADJUSTED INDEX CRIMES\*  
(After excluding reports determined to be unfounded)

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES				AGGRAV.	TOTAL	
YEAR	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	VIOLENT	CHANGE
1990	155	495	4,146	1,486	6,282	47.2%
1991	163	502	4,252	1,311	6,228	-0.9%
1992	146	514	4,334	1,328	6,322	1.5%
1993	156	424	4,022	1,411	6,013	-4.9%
1994	139	429	4,017	1,977	6,562	9.1%
1995	138	370	3,650	2,579	6,737	2.7%
1996	127	293	3,363	2,210	5,993	-11.0%
1997	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,618	10.4%
1998	111	286	2,970	2,528	5,895	-10.9%
1999	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,061	+2.8%
2000	121	300	3,021	2,265	5,707	-5.8%
CHANGE	-2.4%	+11.1%	-3.6%	-10.5%	-5.8%	
(1999 TO 2000)						

PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES				TOTAL		
YEAR	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV THEFT	ARSON	PROPERTY	CHANGE
1990	9,311	29,575	13,238	396	52,520	7.5%
1991	9,431	28,322	13,570	419	51,742	-1.5%
1992	8,742	26,437	14,241	462	49,882	-3.6%
1993	8,250	25,553	10,615	512	44,930	-9.9%
1994	8,461	25,532	10,686	631	45,310	0.8%
1995	8,366	26,231	11,345	555	46,497	2.6%
1996	7,622	25,948	10,079	597	44,246	-4.8%
1997	6,818	25,954	8,295	457	41,524	-6.2%
1998	7,055	25,846	7,348	585	40,834	-1.7%
1999	6,462	26,124	7,414	498	40,498	-0.8%
2000	6,363	23,949	8,069	524	38,905	-3.9%
CHANGE	-1.5%	-8.3%	+8.8%	+5.2%	-3.9%	

\*Final numbers in annual FBI publication "Crime in the United States" may differ slightly from MPD releases and this report.

Total Index decreased 4.2%, from 46,559 in 1999 to 44,612 in 2000.

### **Aldermanic District Summary of Index Crime Reports**

Table II shows 1998 through 2000 reported Index crimes and rates per 10,000 population, for each of Milwaukee's seventeen aldermanic districts, as re-districted after the 1990 Census. Redistricting from sixteen to seventeen Aldermanic Districts occurred in April 1992. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data before 1992, or to our 1992 *Public Safety* publication. Data available at the time of that publication reflected old boundaries for approximately three and one-half months; during that period there was no Aldermanic District 17, so full-year crime report counts for that District were artificially low.

These numbers *include* crime reports later determined to be unfounded or corrected to other categories. Corrected totals are used for the City as a whole in the discussion of each crime, but are not available by Aldermanic District. In some years, a small number of crimes could not be assigned to a specific aldermanic district.

Aldermanic District crime rates have been calculated for population as determined in the 2000 Census, and therefore differ from those shown in the 1998 and 1999 *Reports*<sup>1</sup>. Rates do not take into account factors such as industrial presence or transient traffic due to festivals, conventions, and daily business. Where a crime occurs may not be the home area of either the victim or the perpetrator.

Differences between Aldermanic Districts may reflect a variety of social factors. The variation between Districts is generally greater for crimes of violence than for property crimes. For aggravated assault and robbery, districts with the greatest numbers this year had rates about 20 times higher than districts with the lowest numbers. For burglary and theft, the highest rates were about five times the lowest. In addition, changes in City totals were not equally distributed throughout Aldermanic Districts. For example, while Aggravated Assault decreased 10% and Theft decreased 8% City-wide, four Aldermanic Districts had increases or no change in Aggravated Assault, and two had increases in Theft.

Seven Aldermanic Districts reported total Index crimes at rates higher than the 2000 City average of 750 reports per 10,000 population, and eight reported at rates lower than the City average. Districts 3 and 9 were not significantly different from the average. The City average is equivalent to one report for every 13 people in the City.

The discussion of each crime category includes a table of Aldermanic Districts, and Appendix C provides a summary of Index crime reports for each Aldermanic District. An Aldermanic District map is included in Appendix B, Fires and Fire Deaths.

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<sup>1</sup> The 1990 Census found a total population of 628,088 for the City of Milwaukee. The 2000 Census found a total population of 596,974.

TABLE II INDEX CRIME REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population#  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and Population (1990)	<u>1998</u> No.	<u>1999</u> No.	2000 No.	2000 Rate
1 34,645	3,290	3,059	3,034	875.7
2 38,510	2,894	2,937	2,708	703.2
3 34,311	2,740	2,813	2,447	713.2 ^
4 34,478	4,620	5,020	4,835	1402.3
5 36,755	1,733	1,659	1,897	516.1
6 29,884	3,825	3,669	3,481	1164.8
7 32,248	4,016	3,796	3,543	1098.7
8 41,206	2,643	2,417	2,566	622.7
9 36,943	2,633	2,665	2,643	715.4 ^
10 32,040	3,161	3,130	3,182	993.1
11 35,356	942	979	878	248.3
12 38,298	4,006	3,374	3,247	847.8
13 35,320	1,316	1,356	1,180	334.1
14 34,075	1,730	1,746	1,740	510.6
15 37,957	2,065	2,254	2,069	545.1
16 35,080	1,876	1,900	1,820	518.8
17 29,868	4,084	4,034	3,459	1158.1
UNSPECIFIED LOCATION			22	
TOTAL 596,974	47,574	46,808	44,751	749.6

^Not significantly different from City-wide rate.

#Rate is computed by dividing population by 10,000, then dividing the number of crimes by that result.  
 For example (District 1)  $34,645/10,000 = 3.4645$  (number of ten thousands).  
 Then,  $3,034 \text{ crimes}/3.4645 = 875.7 \text{ crimes per } 10,000$ .

## Deaths Related to Public Safety

Deaths related to public safety in 2000 included 38 traffic deaths, seven fire deaths, 121 homicides, and five justifiable homicides.

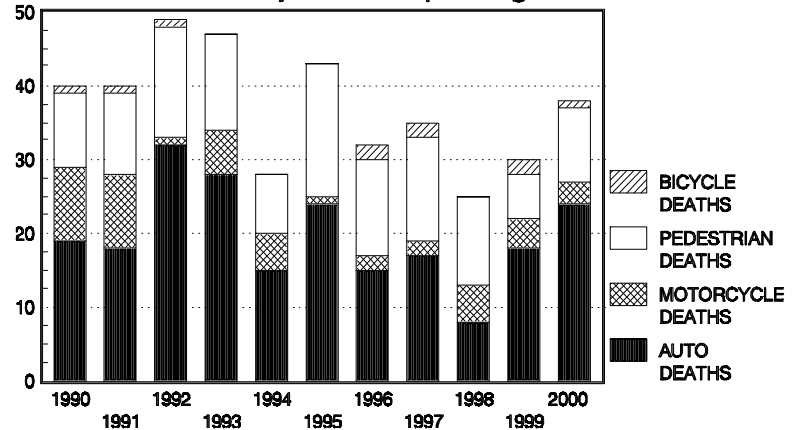
The 38 traffic deaths in 2000 include ten pedestrians, three motorcyclists, and one bicyclist. The other fatalities were automobile drivers and passengers. The American Automobile Association reports that nearly half of fatal car-pedestrian accidents nationally involve an alcohol-impaired driver or pedestrian.

Pedestrians are at highest risk crossing busy roads, in parking lots, and from turning traffic at intersections. Turning traffic is also a danger to bicyclists.

Although final data were not available for this report, there were about 7,000 non-fatal traffic accidents in which people were injured. The Police Department's Safety Division indicates that failure

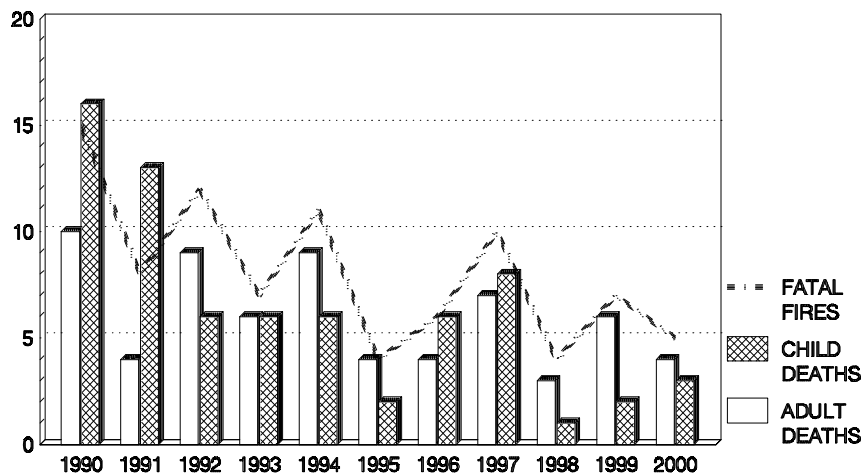
### TRAFFIC DEATHS 1990 – 2000

Auto and motorcycle include passengers



### FIRE DEATHS IN MILWAUKEE

1990–2000, with number of fatal fires



to yield the right of way is a leading cause of traffic accidents, and is a factor in many traffic fatalities.

The seven fire deaths occurred in five fires. Deaths include three children aged 1 to 4, and four adults aged 43, 53, 65, and 82. Two of the children and the oldest adult died in a single fire.

Fires may also result in non-fatal injuries or leave residents homeless. The fatal fires occurred in January, February, March, September, and October. Milwaukee's overall fire death rate in 2000 was 1.17 deaths per 100,000 population.



The Survive Alive House, which teaches children how to escape from a fire, has been a major factor in reducing the number of child deaths from past highs. In 2000, firefighters conducted 397 Survive Alive programs for almost 16,000 children. Sesame Street pre-school programs and a variety of adult programs were also presented.

In addition, the Fire Department's Project FOCUS: Firefighters Out Creating Urban Safety, targets areas of the City with a disproportionate share of structural fires and fire deaths for intensive fire safety education. In 2000, firefighters installed more than 1,000 smoke detectors and replaced almost 1,000 batteries in homes in target areas, as well as providing fire safety information. The majority of residential fire deaths in the United States occur in households which do not have functioning smoke detectors.

## **Homicide**

Most deaths in the public safety domain result from the Index crime of homicide. The UCR defines homicide as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of an offense as a homicide is based on police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence or accident are not included. Attempts or assaults to kill are classified as aggravated assaults.

Milwaukee had 126 homicides in 2000, of which five were classified as justifiable, not included in national statistics. Justifiable homicides included four men shot by citizens in self-defense, and one shot by a Milwaukee Police Department officer during a bank robbery. Homicide is the least frequent Index crime, accounting for much less than 1% of the Index total.



Many homicides arose from “arguments”. Alcohol was often a factor. Homicides also often involve persons who are believed to be drug users or dealers, or gang members, or who are engaged in criminal behavior such as robbery at the time of the homicide. In many cases, more than one of these factors were present. Almost half of the victims knew their assailants, in some cases as family members. Murders by strangers and unknown offenders often involve drugs or robberies to get money for drugs.

A firearm, usually a handgun, was used in 96 homicides (below), including all of those found justifiable. This is an decrease of 6 from 1999. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons in 14 homicides, and the remainder involved body force, blunt instruments, arson, or other weapons. Three children age 14 or younger were killed by firearms, and nine by other means, mainly child abuse. Seven of the nine were age two or younger. Eleven youths aged 15 to 17 were killed by firearms, a decrease from 16 in 1999.

Almost three-quarters of firearm victims were teens and young adults aged 15 to 34; less than a third of victims killed by other means were in this age range.

The homicide rate differs considerably by area of the City, by sex, by race, and by age. Although a complete Census breakdown was not available for this report, the rate for people reporting their race as African-American was 42.2 homicides per 100,000 population. The rate for all others, including those reporting more than one race, was 8.6 per 100,000 population. (These calculations include justifiable homicides.) Four-fifths of male victims, but less than half of female victims, were killed by firearms.

VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

<u>AGE:</u>	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-34</u>	<u>35+</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Black Male	5	10	47	16	78
Black Female	6	1	3	6	16
White/Other Male	0	1	14	11	26
White/Other Female	1	0	3	2	6
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>126</u>
Killed by firearms	3	11	59	23	96

Homicides were largely concentrated in the central city (Map, courtesy of Milwaukee Police Department, follows this section). In the 2000 Census, central city Aldermanic Districts 1, 6, 7, 10, and 17 (see Appendix B for Aldermanic District map) included one-third of the City's juvenile population, and three-fifths of Milwaukee's African-American population.

Homicide rates by Aldermanic District ranged from 0 to 7.0 per 10,000 persons (Table III). Aldermanic Districts 1, 6, 7, and 17 reported homicides at significantly higher rates than the city average of 2.1 per 10,000 persons (including justifiable homicides). Districts 5, 11, and 13, with no reports, were significantly lower than average. The remaining districts had reporting rates which were not significantly different from the City average.

By year end, the MPD had cleared 103 homicides, including those classified as justifiable. Excluding those cases gives a clearance rate of 81%. Clearances are counted when they occur, even though they may refer to cases from previous years. The MPD arrested 166 adults and 126 juveniles on primary charges of homicide in 2000. (Table XIII)

While public attention often focuses on homicide because loss of life is so serious, all violent crimes have this potential consequence. Drive-by shootings are an example of violence which is classified as homicide or aggravated assault according to the outcome, rather than the behavior. Some aggravated assaults are attempted murders, and some homicides began as attempts to hurt or frighten the victim. The Milwaukee Police Department counted eighteen times as many aggravated assaults as homicides this year, and more than 60 times as many reports of simple assault (a physical attack which is not an Index crime). The Index crime of forcible rape is also a physical assault, and robbery as well may involve physical violence.

In comparing Milwaukee's homicide count to other cities, justifiable and negligent homicides are excluded, and a rate per 100,000 population is used (1990 Census). Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Baltimore and Washington had significantly higher homicide rates than Milwaukee, and Memphis was not significantly different from Milwaukee ( $p > .01$ ). Other comparison cities had significantly lower rates.

TABLE III HOMICIDE IN MILWAUKEE ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

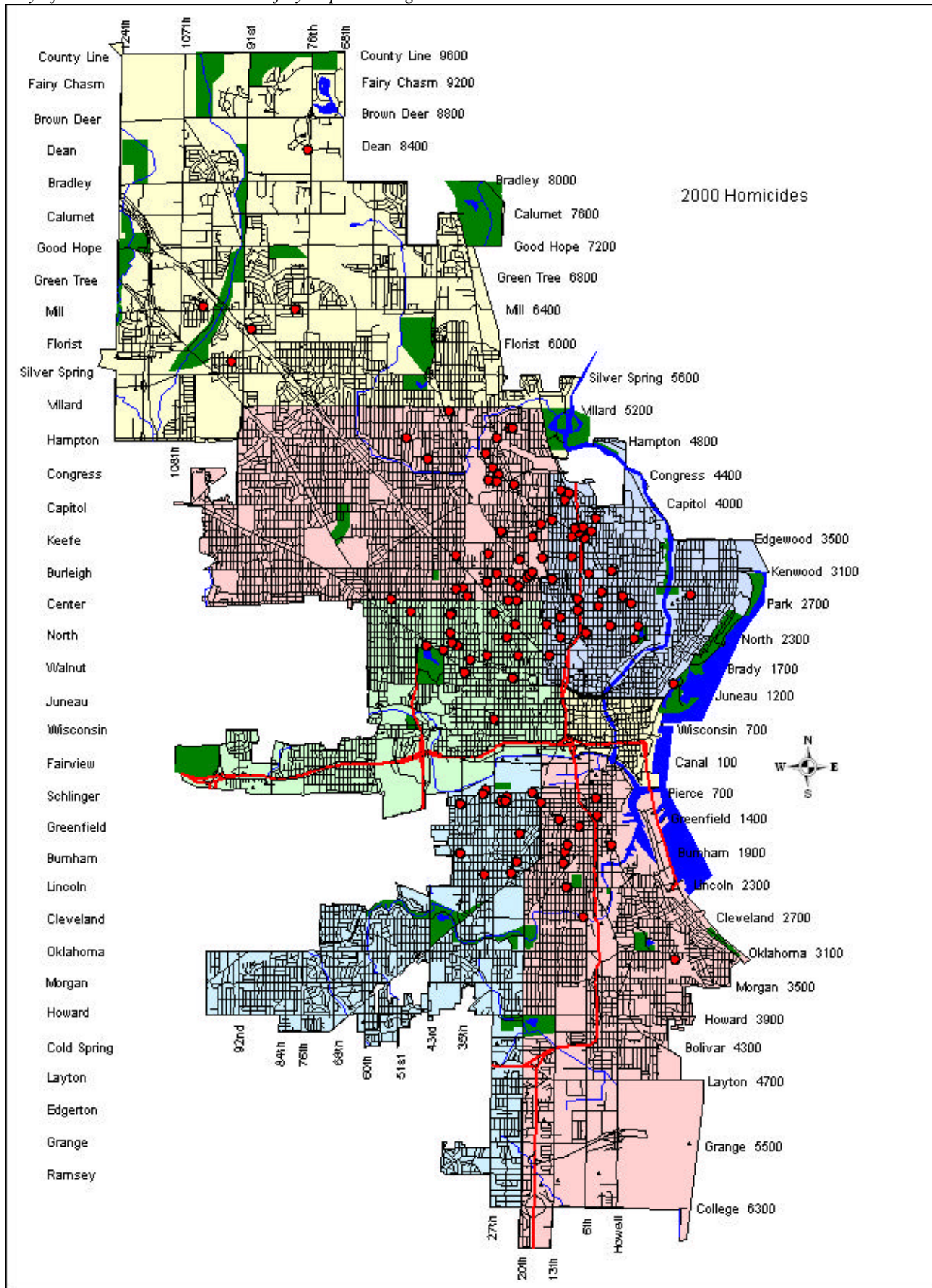
**\*Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded,  
and justifiable homicides and deaths by negligence\***

Aldermanic District and

<u>Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	13	10	18	5.2
2 38510	7	9	1	0.3 ^
3 34311	3	1	1	0.3 ^
4 34478	10	8	4	1.2 ^
5 36755	1	3	-	0.0
6 29884	19	12	21	7.0
7 32248	14	18	20	6.2
8 41206	3	7	13	3.2 ^
9 36943	6	3	1	0.3 ^
10 32040	7	18	13	4.1 ^
11 35356	-	-	-	0.0
12 38298	13	15	11	2.9 ^
13 35320	-	1	-	0.0
14 34075	4	1	1	0.3 ^
15 37957	4	2	5	1.3 ^
16 35080	1	9	1	0.3 ^
17 29868	12	15	15	5.0
 CITY	 117	 132	 125	 2.1

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.



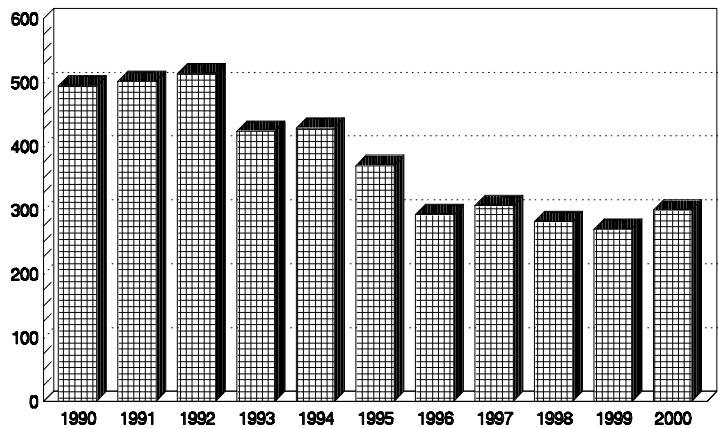
## **Other Index Crimes Against Persons**

### **Forcible Rape and Sexual Assault**

The Uniform Crime Report definition of forcible rape is carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition does not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual assault, but is similar to first and second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin Statutes, where force is an element. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included, but not sexual assaults where a weapon or threat of bodily injury is not involved. A rape which results in the victim's death is classified and counted as a homicide.

The Milwaukee Police Department counted 300 forcible rapes or attempted rapes, and about 1,000 other sexual assault reports, in 2000. Criminal justice authorities believe that many rapes are not reported, and that changes in numbers may reflect media coverage of prominent cases, and other factors, rather than actual change in the number committed. Forcible rape is also a crime where delays between occurrence and reporting are common. Fifty incidents were reported in 2000 at least a month after they occurred, including 27 reported more than a year later.

**FORCIBLE RAPE – 1990 – 2000**



Forcible rape accounted for less than 1% of adjusted Index crimes in 2000. More than half of victims were 20 or younger, including 45 girls aged 10 or younger.

Body force was the “weapon” in four-fifths of forcible rapes or attempted rapes. Firearms were reported in fewer than one in ten, and knives or other weapons slightly more. The incidence of firearm use is lower in forcible rape than in other crimes of violence.

In 2000, four-fifths of rape or attempted rape victims knew their assailants; almost one in five were family members. Half of the victims suffered physical injury, generally minor lacerations, but thirteen cases involved broken bones, major injuries, or unconsciousness.

In addition to incidents meeting the UCR definition of forcible rape, the Milwaukee Police Department investigated 1,000 other reports of sexual assault. These victims may be female or male.

About 400 reports were reclassified as the Index crime of Aggravated Assault. The remainder are

counted as non-Index crimes. Some were third or fourth degree sexual assaults under Wisconsin Statutes; however, if the victim was younger than 17, the assault was considered first or second degree under Wisconsin law. About one in six victims was male; more than half of male victims were boys age 10 or younger. One-quarter of the female victims of non-rape sexual assaults were 10 or younger. Ninety percent of male victims and 86% of female victims of sexual assault knew their assailants.

Although the UCR definition of rape includes only female victims, the rate calculation uses the entire (female and male) population. The rate for women and girls was about one in 1,040. In addition, one in 300 were victims of non-Index sexual assaults.

For comparison with other cities, a rate per 100,000 population is used. The UCR count of 300 gives a rate of 50 rapes per 100,000 population, or 96.3 per 100,000 in the female population. Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee had a significantly lower rate of rape than Memphis. Austin, Baltimore, Boston, Denver, and Washington were not significantly different from Milwaukee ( $p > .01$ ); El Paso and Seattle had lower rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 272 rapes and attempted rapes in 2000, a 91% clearance rate, much higher than the national average. The MPD has established a computer data base of sexual assault suspects, which correlates cases based on suspect description, modus operandi, and other factors. High risk sexual assault parolees are included in the data base.

This year, for the first time, the Milwaukee Police Department used DNA evidence to obtain "John Doe" warrants in nine unsolved rapes which were nearing the six-year statute of limitations. This means that although the perpetrators have not been named, a court has agreed that the DNA evidence is sufficient to identify a suspect in each case, who can be arrested whenever he is found.

Forty-six rape clearances involved only juveniles. Arrests of 134 adults and 55 juveniles had primary charges which meet the UCR definition of rape. There were 650 arrests for other sex offenses, including sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of rape.

Eleven Aldermanic Districts reported rape at rates not significantly different from the City rate of 5.5 reports per 10,000 population. (Table IV) Aldermanic District data include reports later determined to be unfounded. Three Districts reported rape at significantly higher rates, and three reported at significantly lower than average rates.



TABLE IV FORCIBLE RAPES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	35	25	24	6.9 ^
2 38510	21	10	22	5.7 ^
3 34311	10	9	15	4.4 ^
4 34478	40	19	17	4.9 ^
5 36755	9	11	10	2.7 ^
6 29884	54	37	31	10.4
7 32248	49	41	31	9.6
8 41206	19	11	28	6.8 ^
9 36943	31	16	24	6.5 ^
10 32040	39	25	24	7.5 ^
11 35356	4	2	6	1.7
12 38298	52	30	25	6.5 ^
13 35320	7	5	6	1.7
14 34075	14	6	3	0.9
15 37957	11	12	15	4.0 ^
16 35080	24	15	11	3.1 ^
17 29868	68	37	38	12.7
 CITY	 487	 311	 330	 5.5

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

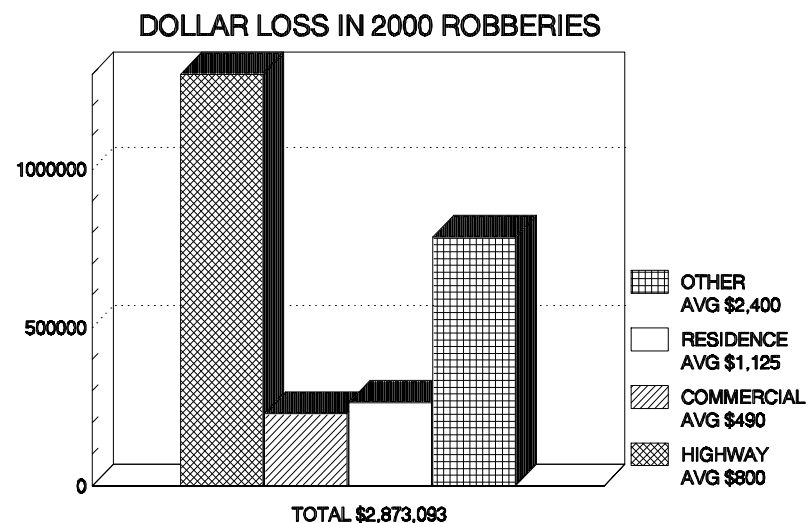
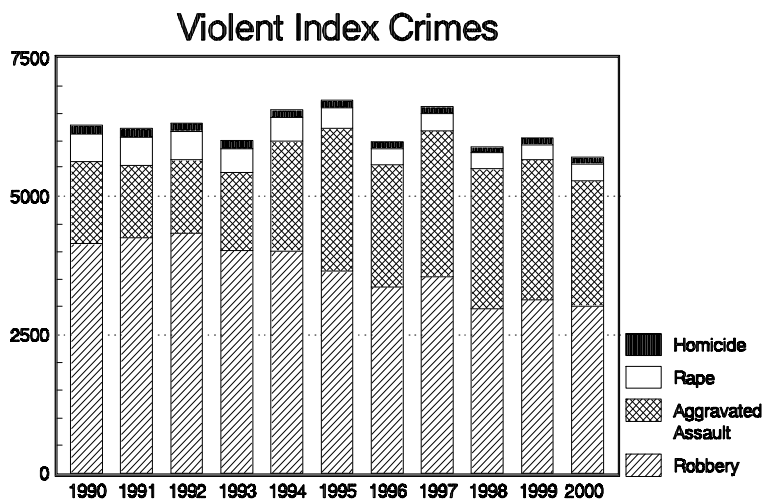
This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## Robbery

Robbery and theft both refer to unlawful taking or stealing, but robbery is a crime of violence: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force. A mugging is an example of robbery. The definition includes both armed robbery and strong arm robbery, where no weapon other than personal force is employed. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are included. When a robbery results in death, it is counted as a homicide.

In the hierarchy of the Uniform Crime Reports, taking a vehicle from its owner by force or threat of force is considered the violent crime of robbery, rather than motor vehicle theft. Although the term “car jacking” is often used for all such events, the MPD uses this term only for cars taken by force specifically to be stripped down or sold, not cars taken to escape a crime scene or for joy-rides.

Robbery accounts for half or more of violent Index Crimes (**Figure above**), and in 2000 was 7% of the total Index. After excluding reports which on investigation were determined to be unfounded, 3,021 robberies



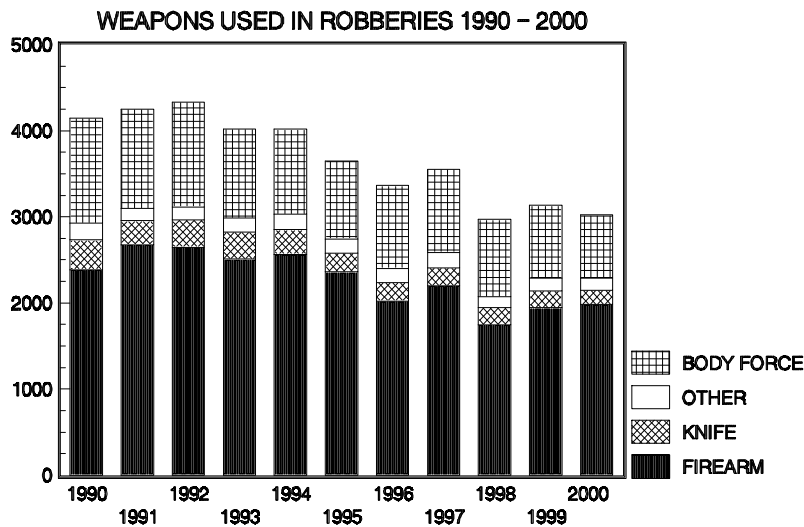
were included in the Uniform Crime report, a 3.6% decrease from the previous year, and lower than any year since 1989 (Table I).

Robbery on streets or highways accounted for two-thirds of the year's incidents and for \$1.6 million lost, more than half the total dollar loss. (**Figure left**) One in thirteen incidents were residential robberies, and more than

one in seven were commercial businesses, including gas stations and convenience stores. The miscellaneous category includes the 52 bank robberies in 2000. The average loss in bank robberies was \$257.

Almost \$2.9 million was reported lost to all types of robbery. Additional costs of crime are victim medical expenses due to injuries sustained in the incident, and time lost from work.

Strong-arm robbery - the use or threat of body force - accounted for a quarter of robberies and attempts in 2000. Firearms, including those used solely as threats, were reported in two-thirds, with knives and other weapons reported in the remainder.



The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 597 robberies in 2000, a clearance rate of 20%. About one-quarter (142) of the clearances involved only juveniles; clearances which involved adults may also have included juveniles. The MPD arrested 586 adults and 294 juveniles on primary charges of robbery. Juveniles were more than one-third of those arrested.

The 3,021 UCR robberies counted in 2000 give a rate of 506 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's robbery rate falls midway among the comparison cities. Baltimore, Memphis, and Washington had significantly higher rates. The other five cities had significantly lower rates.

The City-wide reporting rate of robbery and attempted robbery was 50.6 per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Seven aldermanic districts reported robbery at rates significantly higher than the City average, and nine reported at significantly lower rates. (Table V) Aldermanic District 2 reported robberies at a rate not significantly different from the City average.

TABLE V ROBBERIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	267	216	226	65.2
2 38,510	212	211	197	51.2 ^
3 34,311	135	143	131	38.2
4 34,478	273	286	247	71.6
5 36,755	112	119	122	33.2
6 29,884	325	296	278	93.0
7 32,248	424	328	339	105.1
8 41,206	167	148	144	34.9
9 36,943	160	160	141	38.2
10 32,040	251	264	245	76.5
11 35,356	32	22	25	7.1
12 38,298	314	301	288	75.2
13 35,320	41	31	28	7.9
14 34,075	52	56	48	14.1
15 37,957	78	86	89	23.4
16 35,080	111	120	99	28.2
17 29,868	436	416	370	123.9
Unspecified location			3	
CITY	3,390	3,203	3020	50.6

^Not significantly different from city-wide average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

### **Aggravated Assault**

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another with intent to inflict great bodily injury. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other non-personal weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious injury if the crime were completed. Attacks with personal weapons (body force) which do not result in serious or substantial personal injury are classified as simple assault and discussed under Non-Index Crimes. Attempted murders are classified as aggravated assault. Assaults to commit robbery are classified as robbery in the Uniform Crime Reporting hierarchy. The term “battery” is synonymous with “assault”.

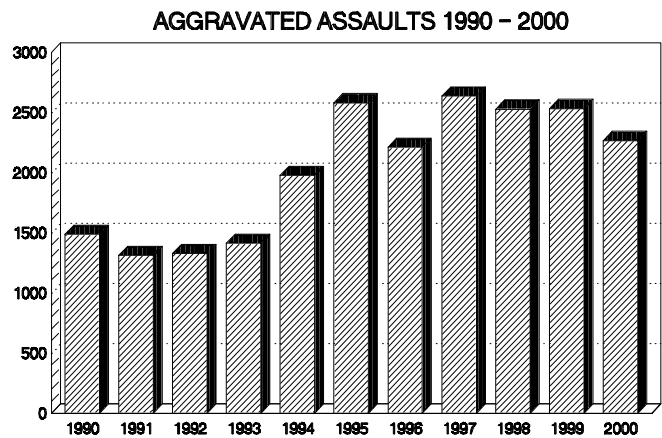
The Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance jointly review whether reports are counted as aggravated assault, or as sexual assault or simple assault, which are not Index crimes. The increases in 1994 and 1995 (**Figure right**) reflect a change in state statutes which made any assault causing “substantial bodily harm” a felony, rather than a misdemeanor simple

assault (see the “Non-Index Crimes” section of this report). “Substantial bodily harm” includes any laceration requiring stitches, any bone fracture or burn, loss or fracture of a tooth, and temporary loss of consciousness.

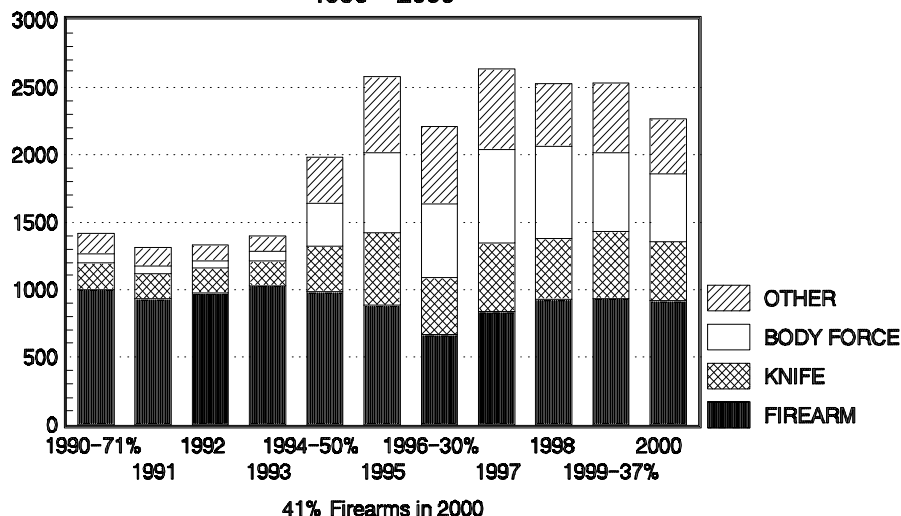
After excluding reports determined to be unfounded, and making other adjustments, 2,265 aggravated assaults were counted in 2000, a 10% decrease from the previous year. The number of aggravated assaults is usually highest in the summer months.

Two of every five aggravated assaults in 2000 involved a firearm, sometimes used solely as a threat. This *proportion* decreased when the change in state statutes added more non-firearm incidents, particularly those using only body force, to the aggravated assault category. (**Figure, next page**) The *number* of assaults with firearms, except for 1996, has been relatively constant.

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control has estimated that in the United States about 100,000 people a year are treated in hospital emergency rooms for non-fatal firearm injuries resulting from robberies and assaults.



### WEAPONS IN AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS 1990 – 2000



The Uniform Crime Report count of 2,265 aggravated assaults gives a rate of 379.4 per 100,000 population. Data for other cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's rate of aggravated assault was significantly lower than six of the comparison cities, but higher than Austin and Denver.

Although this category was expanded, the clearance rate has remained high. The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,057 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 46.7%. 172 clearances involved only juveniles. Juveniles were one-fifth (284) of the 1,453 persons arrested for aggravated assault; there were 1,169 adults. (Table XIII)

The MPD has a Parole Stop program, established in 1996 to monitor release of dangerous felons back into City neighborhoods. This year, the MPD opposed parole of more than 900 felons. The State Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole has a High Risk Unit in Milwaukee to supervise offenders who have reached mandatory release dates and who have a history of habitual serious assaultive behavior. This may include sexual assaults, robbery assaults, or aggravated assault.

The City reporting rate of aggravated assaults was 37.7 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VI) District 8 reported aggravated assaults at a rate not significantly different from the City average. Nine districts reported aggravated assaults at significantly lower rates, and seven reported at higher than average rates.

TABLE VI AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	204	203	164	47.3
2 38,510	109	83	64	16.6
3 34,311	37	60	43	12.5
4 34,478	160	187	191	55.4
5 36,755	54	37	32	8.7
6 29,884	335	269	250	83.7
7 32,248	319	312	279	86.5
8 41,206	152	126	146	35.4 ^
9 36,943	116	97	97	26.3
10 32,040	306	250	250	78.0
11 35,356	8	20	14	4.0
12 38,298	237	266	196	51.2
13 35,320	26	27	16	4.5
14 34,075	42	47	40	11.7
15 37,957	58	76	57	15.0
16 35,080	65	80	60	17.1
17 29,868	347	381	350	117.2
 CITY	 2,575	 2,521	 2,249	 37.7

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## Index Crimes Against Property

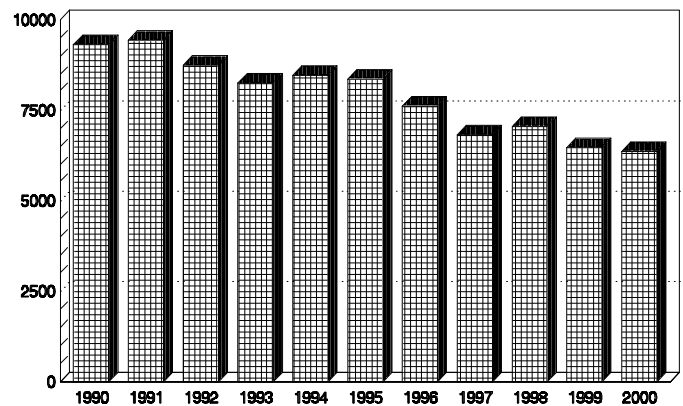
### Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain or attempt to gain entrance is not required to classify an offense as burglary. About one in four burglaries in 2000 did not involve forcible entry. A loss does not have to result from the illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

After eliminating reports determined to be unfounded, the MPD counted 6,363 burglaries in 2000, 99 fewer than in 1999, continuing a general decrease over the past decade. The MPD responds to burglary with intensive patrol in areas with high rates, and by targeting career criminals and juvenile involvement.

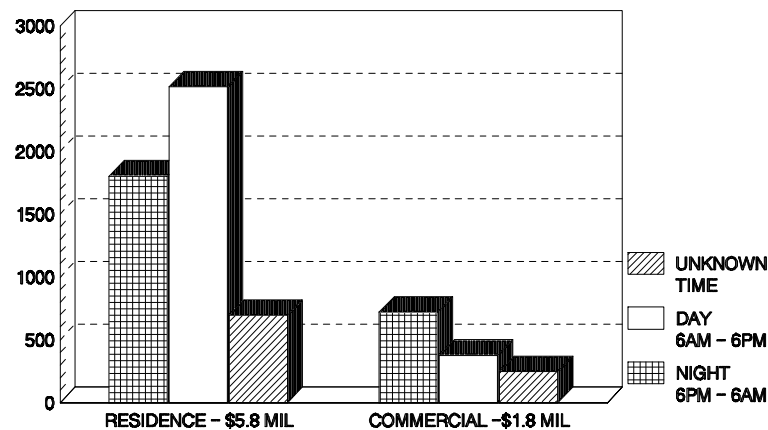
Most burglaries are residential. The 5,016 residential burglaries were equivalent to about one for every 46 households

**BURGLARY 1990 – 2000**



(based on the 2000 Census count of 232,188 households in Milwaukee).

**NUMBER OF BURGLARIES  
BY TIME OF DAY – 2000**



Losses to residential burglary amounted to \$5.8 million, three-quarters of all burglary losses. Residential burglary had an average loss per incident of \$1,150. About half of residential burglaries occurred during the day, when residents are likely to be at work or school. It is believed that juveniles who are truant from school are responsible for many daytime burglaries.

There were 1,347 non-residential burglaries, with an average loss of \$1,330. More

than half occurred at night, when such premises are least likely to be occupied. Some reports, both residential and commercial, could not establish a time of occurrence, suggesting that periods of extended absence, such as vacations and extended closings, are particularly vulnerable times.



Excluding reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded, the 6,363 burglaries in 2000 give a rate of 1,065.9 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's burglary rate is significantly lower than Baltimore and Memphis, and not significantly different from Seattle ( $p > .01$ ). The other five cities had lower rates than Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 620 burglaries in 2000, a clearance rate of 9.7%. Almost one in three clearances involved only juveniles; others may have involved juveniles as well as adults. More than two in five of those arrested with primary charges of burglary were juveniles (367); there were 456 adult arrests. (Table XIII).

The MPD, with Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department, Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), and Boys and Girls Clubs, initiated the Truancy Abatement/Burglary Suppression (TABS) program in November 1993. This is an intensive effort to locate truants, convey them to MPS centers, and notify their parents of the truancy. Reducing truancy reduces the number of daytime burglaries committed by juveniles, and reduces the number of juveniles who become victims of crime. TABS officers also make arrests and locate missing children as a result of stopping and questioning juveniles during school hours. TABS officers conveyed 3,902 juveniles to MPS centers during the 1999-2000 school year. Stops of juveniles during school hours also cleared 56 missing persons reports, resulted in 103 warrants being served and eight weapons confiscated, 983 truancy citations, and 443 other violations. In the summer months, the MPD operates the Curfew And Burglary Suppression program (CABS), enforcing curfew to reduce nighttime burglaries and to prevent crimes against children.

Five Aldermanic Districts reported burglary at rates not significantly different from the City average of 106.8 reports per 10,000 population, including reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded. Six aldermanic districts (Table VII) reported burglary at rates significantly higher than average, and six reported at lower rates.

TABLE VII BURGLARIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and <u>Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	580	397	538	155.3
2 38,510	465	466	461	119.7 ^
3 34,311	343	375	297	86.6
4 34,478	363	415	393	114.0 ^
5 36,755	301	287	303	82.4
6 29,884	575	521	473	158.3
7 32,248	719	575	539	167.1
8 41,206	479	418	462	112.1 ^
9 36,943	333	376	379	102.6 ^
10 32,040	492	365	516	161.0
11 35,356	105	152	116	32.8
12 38,298	668	563	504	131.6
13 35,320	239	185	116	32.8
14 34,075	293	295	326	95.7 ^
15 37,957	233	210	192	50.6
16 35,080	268	286	285	81.2
17 29,868	660	617	473	158.4
Unspecified location			2	
CITY	7,116	6,503	6,375	106.8

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## Theft

Larceny or theft is the unlawful taking away of property from the possession of another without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth. Motor vehicle theft is a separate category, but thefts from automobiles, temporary residences and recreational dwellings (such as camping tents, trailers, houseboats and recreational vehicles) are included here. Embezzlement, con games, forgery, and worthless checks are not included.

After excluding reports which were determined on investigation to be unfounded, the MPD counted 23,949 thefts in 2000, an 8% decrease following a rather consistent level since 1993. Theft is the most frequent Index crime, accounting for more than half of the adjusted Index total.

Thefts of vehicles are covered separately, in the next section of this publication. Thefts of property *from* motor vehicles, and thefts of motor

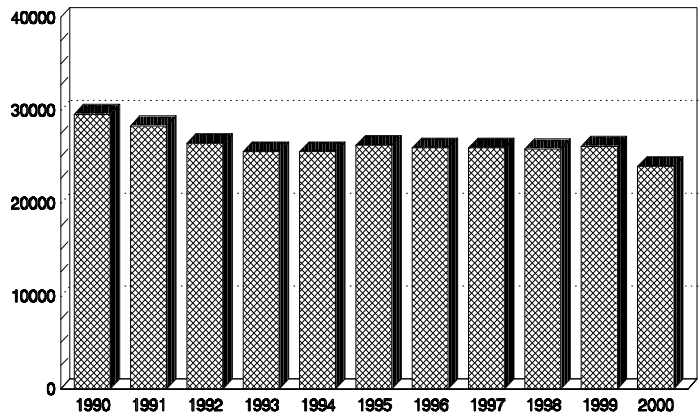
vehicle parts and accessories, are included in larceny theft. Together, they accounted for more than half of all thefts, and for \$3.7 million in reported dollar losses (**Figure, next page**). The average loss to these types of theft was \$275. Such thefts are often avoidable by not leaving objects of value visible in unattended vehicles, and by locking vehicles.

The number of personal thefts, including losses to pick-pockets and purse-snatchers, was much less than 1% of the total, with an average loss of \$190. Among all types of theft, almost half had losses valued at less than \$50; slightly more than a third had losses of more than \$200.

For comparison with other cities, Milwaukee's 23,949 thefts give a rate of 4,011.7 per 100,000 population. (See Appendix A) Baltimore, El Paso, and Seattle had significantly higher rates of theft than Milwaukee; Austin and Memphis were not significantly different. Boston, Denver, and Washington had lower rates.

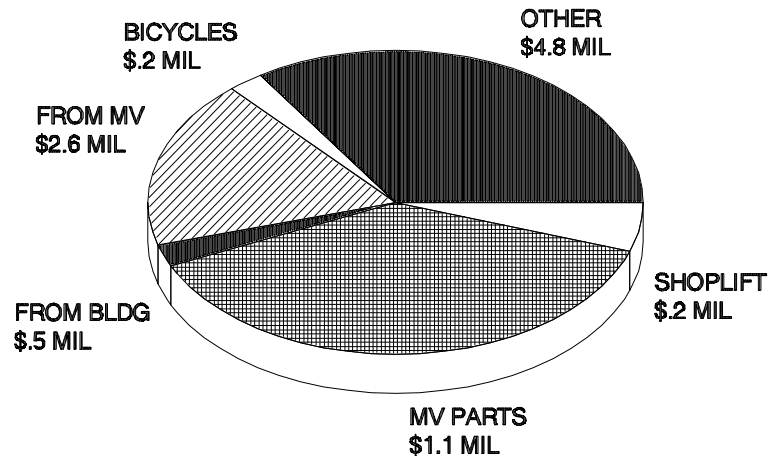
The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,971 thefts in 2000, a clearance rate of 8%. About one in six clearances (354) involved only juveniles. Theft was the second most common arrest charge for juveniles, and the third most common for adults. Of 6,342 arrests on primary charges of theft, one-quarter (1,711) were juveniles. (Table XIII)

**THEFTS 1990 – 2000**



## THEFTS AND DOLLAR LOSSES – 2000

Total loss \$9.3 million



Three Aldermanic Districts reported thefts at rates not significantly different from the City-wide average of 401.8 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VIII) Eight aldermanic districts reported theft at rates lower than the City average, and six reported at higher than average rates. Aldermanic District 4, with a rate more than double the City average, includes the Downtown shopping area, where shoplifting and other retail thefts account for much of the high count.

TABLE VIII THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	1,497	1,560	1,356	391.4 ^
2 38,510	1,451	1,496	1,282	332.9
3 34,311	1,840	1,876	1,553	452.6
4 34,478	3,264	3,471	3,369	977.1
5 36,755	960	854	983	267.4
6 29,884	1,941	1,991	1,815	607.3
7 32,248	1,708	1,752	1,586	491.8
8 41,206	1,399	1,275	1,301	315.7
9 36,943	1,405	1,507	1,394	377.3 ^
10 32,040	1,465	1,663	1,464	456.9
11 35,356	665	680	628	177.6
12 38,298	2,064	1,622	1,591	415.4 ^
13 35,320	771	883	838	237.3
14 34,075	1,076	1,140	1,069	313.7
15 37,957	1,392	1,496	1,300	342.5
16 35,080	1,115	1,049	983	280.2
17 29,868	1,882	1,844	1,464	490.2
Unspecified location			9	
CITY	25,895	26,159	23,985	401.8

^Not significantly different from City average.

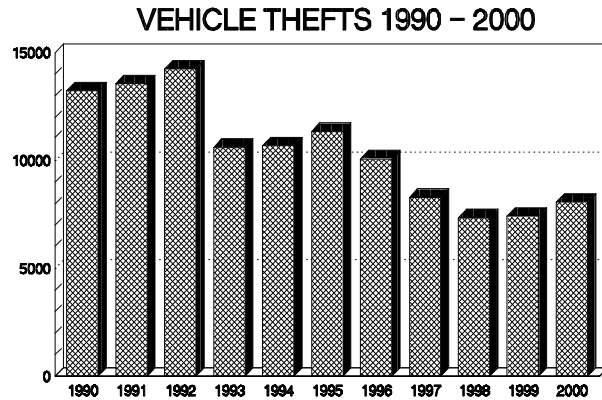
This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## Motor Vehicle Theft

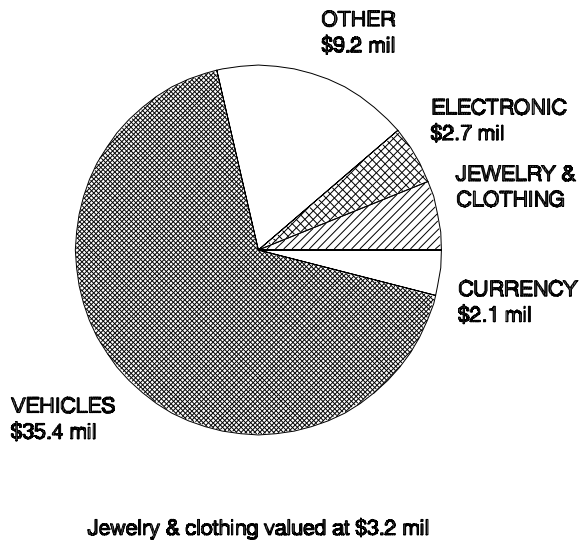
Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. "Joy rides" are included. When a vehicle is taken from its owner by force or at weapon point, often called "car jacking", it is considered robbery, a crime of violence.

The MPD counted 8,069 motor vehicles stolen in 2000, a 9% increase over 1999. Motor vehicle thefts are the second largest component of the adjusted Index total, and this year accounted for one in five property Index crimes, and for more than half the value of all property taken in

Index crimes. (Figure below) Reported dollar loss from motor vehicle theft averaged \$4,080 per vehicle in 2000.



### COMPARATIVE VALUE, PROPERTY STOLEN—2000



Although 95% of stolen vehicles were recovered, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared just 11% of motor vehicle thefts, 866 clearances. Clearances are difficult because there are generally no witnesses to the theft, and no identifying evidence when the vehicle is found. While some popular automobile models are stolen for parts, others are stolen by juveniles for "showing off" to their peers. Motorcycle thefts often occur during garage burglaries. Almost half of the clearances (387) involved only juveniles. Only 54 persons were arrested on primary charges of

motor vehicle theft, 37 of them juveniles. When a person is found in possession of a stolen vehicle, it is difficult to prove responsibility for the theft, so the more common charge is receiving stolen property. (Table XIII)

For UCR purposes, Milwaukee's 8,069 motor vehicle thefts in 2000 give a rate of 1,351.7 per 100,000 population. Seattle had a significantly higher rate of motor vehicle theft than Milwaukee; Memphis was not significantly different. (Appendix A) The other six comparison cities had significantly lower rates.

Eight Aldermanic Districts reported motor vehicle thefts, including reports subsequently determined to be unfounded, at rates significantly higher than the City-wide average of 136.4 per 10,000 population. Eight districts reported vehicle thefts at lower than average rates, while District 12 was not significantly different from the average.

TABLE IX VEHICLE THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

<u>Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population</u> <b>Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded</b>				
<u>Aldermanic District and</u> <u>Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	651	614	663	191.4
2 38510	604	642	656	170.3
3 34311	361	342	404	117.7
4 34478	489	611	593	172.0
5 36755	289	338	435	118.4
6 29884	527	513	585	195.8
7 32248	710	699	669	207.5
8 41206	387	408	431	104.6
9 36943	559	479	587	158.9
10 32040	544	492	615	191.9
11 35356	123	98	87	24.6
12 38298	560	508	545	142.3 ^
13 35320	225	217	167	47.3
14 34075	225	189	245	71.9
15 37957	281	356	402	105.9
16 35080	277	329	374	106.6
17 29868	596	646	677	226.7
Unspecified location			9	
CITY	7,408	7,481	8,144	136.4

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

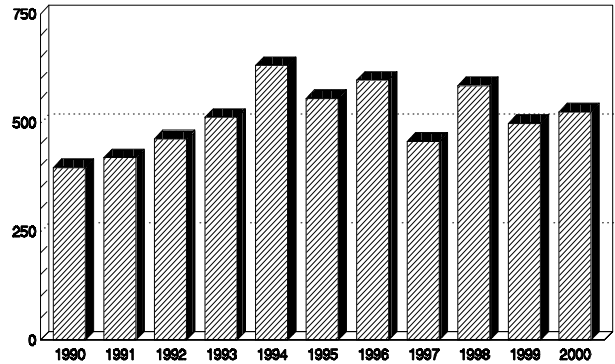
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## Arson

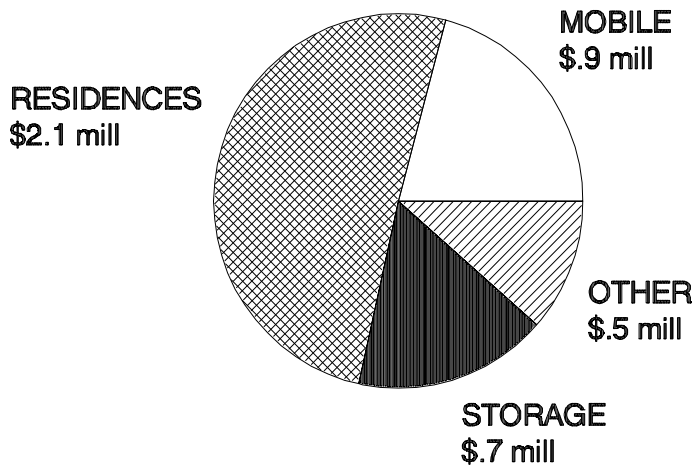
Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle, or other property. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index crime excluded from the hierarchy: all arsons are counted. That is, if a death occurs as a result of the arson, both the homicide and the arson are recorded. Arson is the least frequent of the Index property crimes, with 524 in 2000, a 5% increase from 1999. The number of arsons has generally risen over the decade, as new techniques and equipment have increased the identification of arson as the cause of suspicious fires, and fewer fires are classified as of unknown origin.

**ARSON 1990 – 2000**



**ARSON LOSS – 2000**  
Total loss \$4.1 million



Residential property accounted for half the property loss due to arson. (**Figure left**) Arson fires occurred in 117 occupied single-family homes and 19 occupied multi-family residences. Thirty-six single-family homes, ten storage structures, and five other buildings were unoccupied or not in use at the time of the arson. Two-fifths of arsons (210) were vehicles and other mobile property, such as trailers and boats.

Arson loss for single family homes averaged \$10,800 per fire; multiple-family dwellings averaged \$23,200 per fire. Nationally, arson kills more than 600 people, destroys more than 100,000 buildings, and costs more than \$2

billion each year.

Milwaukee's 524 arsons give a rate of 87.8 per 100,000 population for national comparison. Comparison data are not available for Boston or Memphis. (Appendix A) Milwaukee's arson rate is significantly higher than the other six cities, in part due to investigative techniques which leave few fires of "unexplained origin".

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 59 arsons in 2000, a clearance rate of 11%. Almost half of the clearances (26) involved only juveniles, and more than half (47) of the 91 arrests on primary charges of arson were juveniles. (Table XIII) Nationally, juveniles account for half of all arson arrests, a higher rate of juvenile



involvement than any other Index crime. Twenty-seven of the 47 Milwaukee juveniles arrested for arson this year were younger than 15. The Milwaukee Fire Department has a Juvenile Firesetters counseling program for children who have set fires or shown other fire-related behavior. Twenty-nine children participated in this program in 2000.

Five Milwaukee Aldermanic Districts reported arson at rates which were not significantly different from the City-wide rate of 8.8 reports per 10,000 population. Seven Districts reported arson at significantly lower than average rates, and five reported at higher rates.

TABLE X ARSON REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and <u>Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	43	34	45	13.0
2 38510	25	20	25	6.5 ^
3 34311	11	7	3	0.9
4 34478	21	23	21	6.1 ^
5 36755	7	10	12	3.3
6 29884	49	30	28	9.4 ^
7 32248	73	71	80	24.8
8 41206	37	24	41	10.0 ^
9 36943	23	27	20	5.4 ^
10 32040	57	53	55	17.2
11 35356	5	5	2	0.6
12 38298	98	69	87	22.7
13 35320	7	7	9	2.5
14 34075	24	12	8	2.3
15 37957	8	16	9	2.4
16 35080	15	12	7	2.0
17 29868	83	78	72	24.1
CITY	586	498	524	8.8

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## NON-INDEX CRIMES

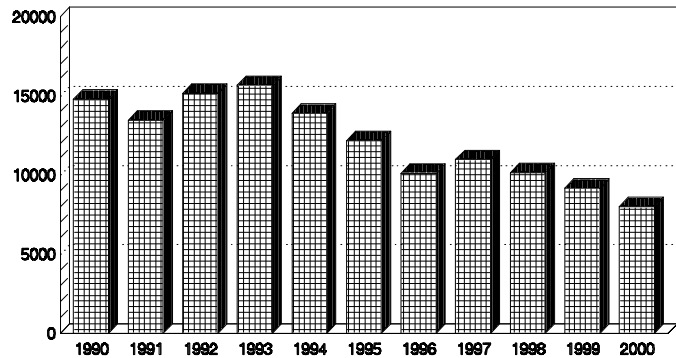
### Simple Assault

The terms “assault” and “battery” are equivalent. A distinction is made between *aggravated* assault, which includes an intent to inflict serious bodily injury, and other, or simple, assault. Simple assault is a physical attack in which a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used with the intent to cause bodily harm. Attacks with personal weapons that result in serious or substantial bodily injury are classified as aggravated assaults, an Index offense. A 1994 change in state law reclassified certain misdemeanor simple assaults to felony aggravated assault, resulting in a drop in the simple assault count. The Milwaukee Police

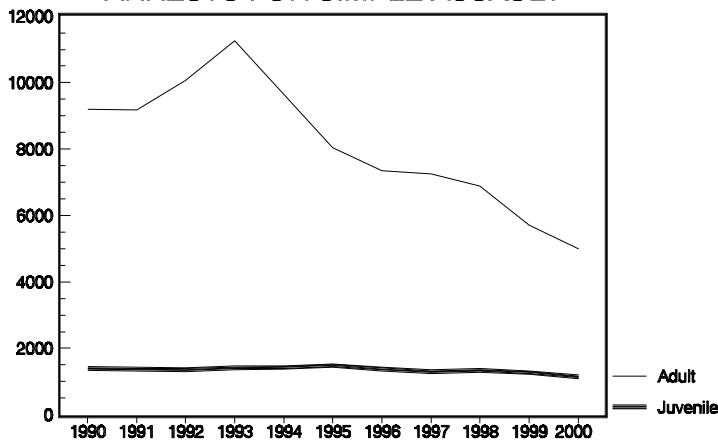
Department received 7,978 reports of simple assault in 2000, a decrease of 12.8%. (The figure includes reports later determined to be unfounded.) Although this is not an Index crime, simple assaults are reported to the UCR, and for that purpose some non-rape sexual assaults are added to this category.

#### SIMPLE ASSAULT 1990 – 2000

Includes reports later determined  
to be unfounded



#### ARRESTS FOR SIMPLE ASSAULT



Most simple assaults are cleared, because victims are often able to identify their assailants. In 2000, this charge accounted for 9% of adult and 6% of juvenile arrests. (Table XIII) The number of juveniles arrested has been relatively stable over the past ten years. Adult arrests have decreased, in part because some offenses previously counted in this category are now considered aggravated assault.

Simple assault was reported in Aldermanic Districts 4, 8, and 9 at rates not significantly different from the City average of 128.1 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Six districts reported at rates higher than the City average, and eight reported at lower than average rates.

TABLE XI SIMPLE ASSAULT REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

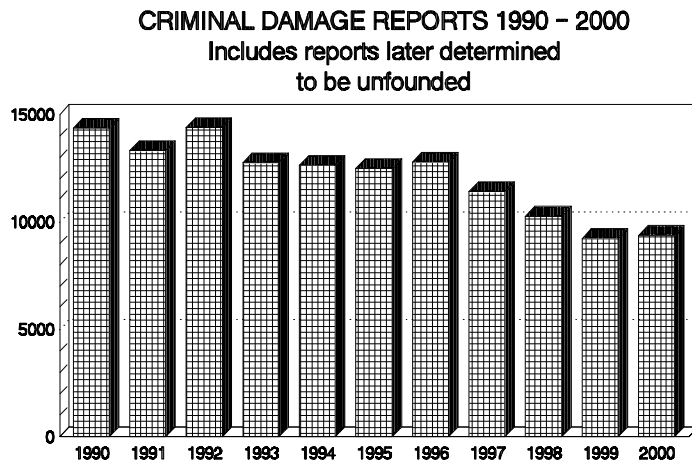
<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	780	754	620	179.0
2 38510	557	481	421	109.3
3 34311	191	180	123	35.8
4 34478	508	556	452	131.1 ^
5 36755	323	296	294	80.0
6 29884	1,016	912	688	230.2
7 32248	959	857	716	222.0
8 41206	630	567	497	120.6 ^
9 36943	563	508	499	135.1 ^
10 32040	966	894	770	240.3
11 35356	127	148	115	32.5
12 38298	848	842	637	166.3
13 35320	157	161	147	41.6
14 34075	297	269	222	65.2
15 37957	463	474	421	110.9
16 35080	331	318	265	75.5
17 29868	993	936	758	253.8
Unspecified location			1	
CITY	9,709	9,153	7,646	128.1

^Not significantly different from City average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

### **Criminal Damage and Other Quality of Life Offenses**

Criminal Damage, or vandalism, is intentional damage to the physical property of another person without that person's consent. It is one of the most commonly reported crimes, with 9,371 reports in 2000. The number of vandalism reports was relatively constant from 1993 to 1996, then dropped about 10% each year, as the MPD emphasized Quality of Life policing. There was an increase of 1.5% in 2000. (This figure includes reports later determined to be unfounded.)



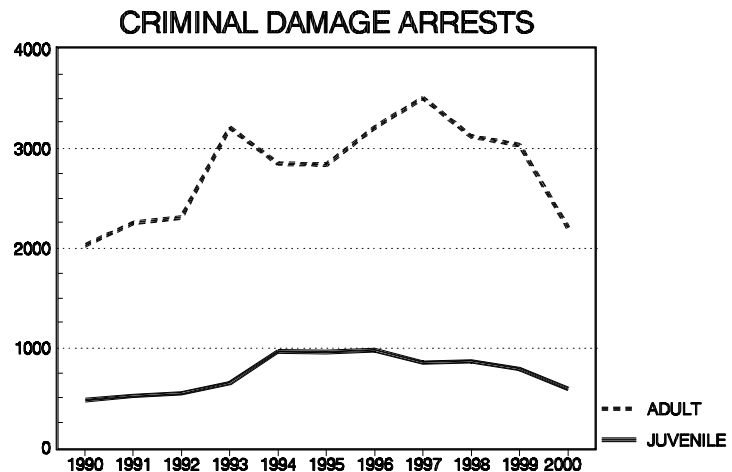
Eight aldermanic districts reported vandalism at rates not significantly different from the City average of 157 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table XII) Five districts reported lower rates, and four reported higher rates than the City average.

Vandalism appears to be more evenly distributed throughout the City than other offenses, with the highest Districts reporting about twice as many incidents as the lowest.

Few arrests are made for criminal damage, because it is most often discovered by the property owner some time after occurrence, with little evidence for police investigation. Arrests in 2000 included 508 juveniles and 2,209 adults.

Criminal damage is often described as a “quality of life” crime. That is, areas which experience high rates of graffiti, over-turned trash, and other acts of vandalism are perceived as less

attractive residential districts. The MPD, in coordination with other agencies and community groups, has developed a variety of neighborhood-based programs, including noise control and graffiti abatement. There were 316 graffiti citations in 2000, 2,321 for loud music, and 2,677 for public drinking. The Department also gives close attention to traffic violations, panhandling, loitering, and disorderly conduct. Experience in other cities suggests that such attention improves the perception of public order, which in turn reduces serious crime.



Vice activity - drugs, gambling, and prostitution - also affects quality of life in a neighborhood. The MPD arrested 4,064 persons for drug offenses, 240 for gambling, and 989 for prostitution in 2000. (Table XIII) Drug arrests are discussed under "Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests".

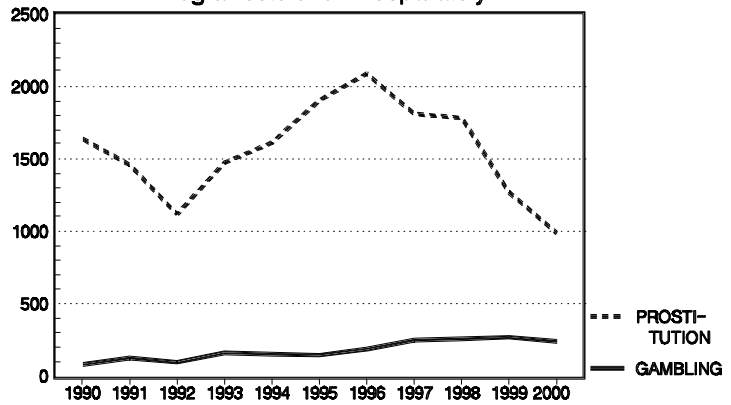
About one-quarter of those arrested this year for gambling were juveniles. Prostitution is the only arrest category in which more women than men are arrested. Juveniles were just 2% of those arrested for prostitution. Directed Patrol Missions target prostitution, drug activity, gang activity, and other problems

identified in specific areas.

Disorderly conduct includes all charges related to committing a breach of the peace. It is the most common category of arrests, accounting for one in five adult arrests and one in four juvenile arrests. (Table XIII) There were 17,074 arrests for disorderly conduct.

## VICE ARRESTS

Drug arrests shown separately



## DISORDERLY CONDUCT ARRESTS

1989 - 1999

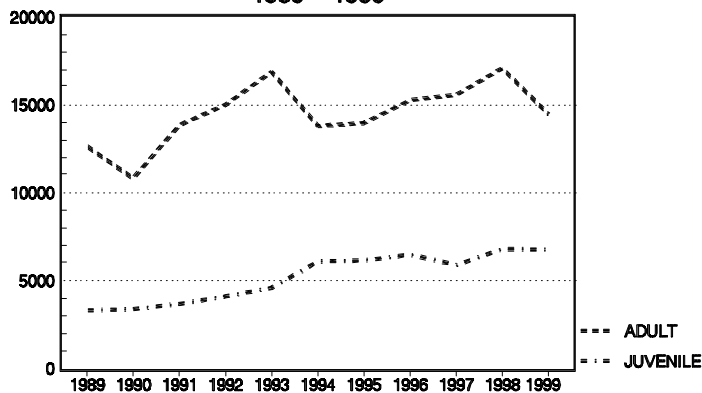


TABLE XII CRIMINAL DAMAGE REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	596	529	549	158.5 ^
2 38510	525	516	587	152.4 ^
3 34311	645	548	499	145.4 ^
4 34478	659	706	800	232.0
5 36755	406	394	469	127.6
6 29884	647	558	525	175.7
7 32248	591	591	517	160.3 ^
8 41206	1,090	867	853	207.0
9 36943	476	475	521	141.0 ^
10 32040	497	520	498	155.4 ^
11 35356	341	337	344	97.3
12 38298	1,045	887	883	230.6
13 35320	404	316	400	113.3
14 34075	726	446	545	159.9 ^
15 37957	408	372	399	105.1
16 35080	554	493	478	136.3
17 29868	652	672	503	168.4 ^
Unspecified location			1	
CITY	10,262	9,227	9,371	157.0

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## **CRIME CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS**

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense.

A crime is said to have been cleared by “exceptional means” when circumstances are such that an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency precludes the rendering of formal charges. Examples of such circumstances include the death of the offender, the victim's refusal to cooperate after the identification of the offender, or the denial of extradition because the offender committed another crime and is being prosecuted in a different jurisdiction. To count a clearance in these cases, the law enforcement agency must have identified the offender, have enough evidence to support arrest, and know the offender's location.

Although expressed as a percentage of this year's crimes, clearances and arrests are counted in the year they occur, which is not necessarily the same year the crime occurred. Therefore, there is always some rollover from year to year.

In 2000, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared 5,540 Index offenses, 12.4% of the 44,612 Index offenses known to the MPD. Numbers and percent cleared for each category are shown below.

### INDEX CRIMES CLEARED - 2000

<u>Category</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Juvenile Only</u>
Homicide	121	98	81.0%	6
Forcible Rape	300	272	90.7%	46
Robbery	3,021	597	19.8%	142
Aggr.Assault	2,265	1,057	46.7%	172
Burglary	6,363	620	9.7%	190
Larceny Theft	23,949	1,971	8.2%	354
Vehicle Theft	8,069	866	10.7%	387
Arson	524	59	11.3%	26

Violent personal crimes were cleared more frequently than property crimes. Theft, the most frequent crime in the Index hierarchy, had the lowest clearance rate.

Juvenile involvement in crime is estimated by the number of crimes in which juveniles are identified as offenders. A clearance by arrest is recorded when an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities. More than one-quarter of property Index offenses, and almost one-fifth of violent Index offenses cleared in 2000 involved *only* juvenile offenders.

These are offenses in which no person aged 18 or older was identified as an offender. Actual juvenile involvement in crime is higher, since other clearances may include both adults and juveniles.

Juvenile involvement in crime has increased nationally in recent years. The number of 14 to 17-year-olds, the group with the highest crime rate, is expected to increase in the next decade, resulting in still higher rates of violent crime committed by juveniles. National statistics show increasing involvement of girls in criminal behavior, and the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention predicts that juvenile arrests for violent crime will double from 1995 to 2010. Many states, including Wisconsin, are trying more juveniles accused of violent crimes in adult court.

### **Adult and Juvenile Arrests**

Annual arrest statistics are not a count of individuals arrested. In any year, one person may be arrested several times, and each of those events is counted. The arrest of one individual may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several individuals may clear only a single crime. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program hierarchy system is used in reporting arrests, so that if an individual is arrested at one time for several offenses, only the most serious is counted. (Table XIII)

Since arrest statistics count only the most serious crime with which a person is charged at any time, and count each time that a person is taken into custody or cited, they are not a complete picture of offenders, but are the best available information.

Over the decade, the number of adults arrested for Index crimes peaked in 1994, and the number of juvenile arrests peaked in 1995. There were 2,921 juvenile arrests for Index crimes in 2000, a 31% decrease from the previous year. Index offenses accounted for one-sixth of all juvenile arrests, and juveniles were more than one-quarter of persons arrested for Index offenses this year.

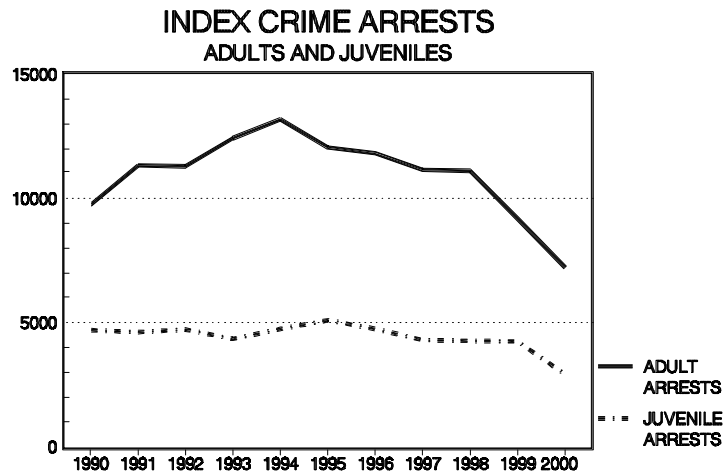
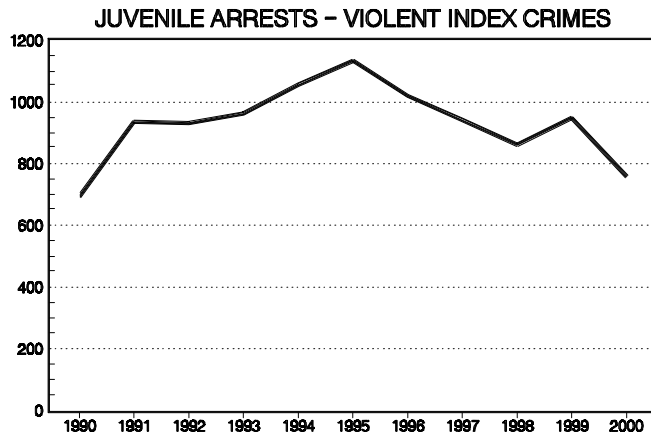




TABLE XIII ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2000  
Traffic Arrests Not Included

<u>MOST SERIOUS</u>		
<u>OFFENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>
MURDER*	126	166
MANSLAUGHTER	0	18
FORCIBLE RAPE	55	134
ROBBERY	294	586
AGGR ASSAULT	284	1,169
BURGLARY	367	456
THEFT	1,711	4,631
VEHICLE THEFT	37	17
ARSON	47	44
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,140	5,007
FORGERY & FRAUD	39	428
STOLEN PROPERTY	610	567
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	588	2,209
WEAPONS OFFENSES	488	1,415
PROSTITUTION	19	970
SEX OFFENSES	309	341
NARCOTICS & DRUGS	737	3,327
GAMBLING	54	186
FAMILY & CHILD	69	652
DRIVING INTOXICATED	9	1,557
LIQUOR OFFENSES	288	1,400
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	5,115	11,959
CURFEW & RUNAWAYS	1,556	-
MISCELLANEOUS	4,361	16,445
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18,303</u>	<u>53,684</u>

\*Includes arrests for homicide by negligent use of a motor vehicle, not in the UCR homicide count.



Juvenile arrests for *violent* Index crimes began to rise in 1989, and have generally decreased since 1995. There was a decrease of 20% from 1999 to 2000.

The number of juveniles arrested for *all* crimes, including Index crimes, decreased 21% from 1999 to 2000. (**Figure** below) Juveniles accounted for one-quarter of all arrests this year. Arrest rates (arrests per 1,000 persons in the population) are

generally higher for 15 to 17 year-old boys than for any other juvenile or adult age group.

Adult arrests for **Index** crimes generally rose from 1987 through 1994, and have decreased since, including a 21% decrease from 1999 to 2000.

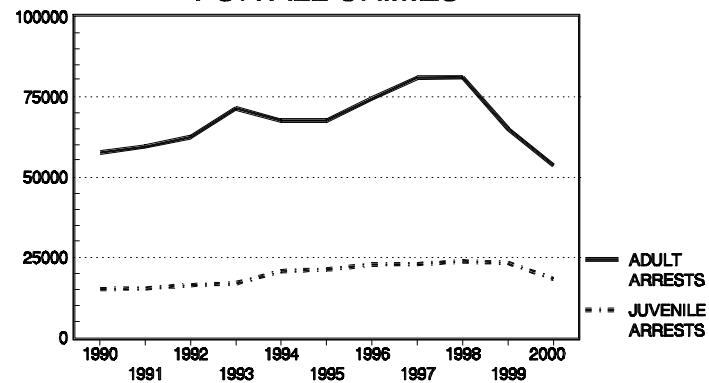
(**Figure** previous page) Adult arrests for *all* crimes have generally increased over the decade, but decreased sharply in both 1999 and 2000. (**Figure** right)

Disorderly conduct is the largest category of adult arrests (22% this year), followed by simple battery, the

Index crime of theft, and drug offenses. Index offenses were one in seven adult arrests.

The non-Index category Offenses Against Family and Child includes child abuse and neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, interference with custody, and other specific charges. Child abuse or neglect may also be charged as battery or other offenses.

### ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR ALL CRIMES

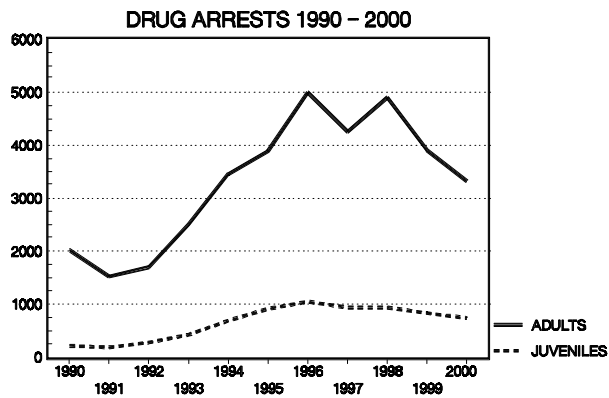


## Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

### Drug Offenses

Drug offenses are defined as the unlawful sale, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics and other drugs: opium or cocaine and their derivatives; marijuana or hashish; synthetic narcotics that can cause drug addiction; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs.

A drug arrest is counted only when this is the primary or sole reason for arrest. Many other arrests may include secondary drug charges as a secondary element. Drug arrests increased from 1992 to 1996, and have generally decreased since then. This is the fourth most common arrest category for adults, and the fifth for juveniles. (Table XIII)



More than a third of these arrests were for selling drugs, primarily cocaine and opiates such as heroin. Seizures of cocaine and opiates had a street value of \$580,000. Most arrests were for possession, primarily of marijuana. Seized marijuana had a street value of \$2.4 million. Drug arrests and seizures often result from hotlines and community efforts to eradicate drug activity. The

MPD tries to respond to drug-related complaints within 24 hours.

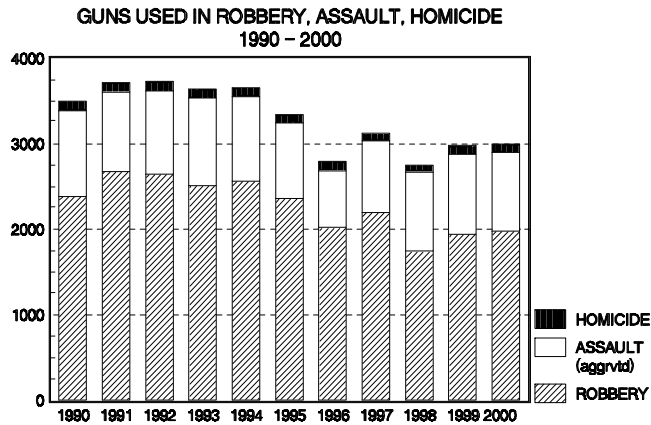
### Weapons Offenses

This category includes arrests for violations of regulations, ordinances, and statutes controlling use, possession, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Arrests for crimes in which a weapon was used are counted for that crime, not as weapons offenses.

This year, there were 1,903 arrests primarily for weapons offenses. Other arrests may include weapons charges as a secondary component. 1,197 persons were charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Firearms are used in many instances of robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide.





Juveniles were one-quarter of those arrested for weapons offenses. (Table XIII) More than half of the juveniles were younger than 16, including 44 younger than thirteen.

Triggerlock, Drugfire, Straw Purchase and other programs are designed to reduce the number of illegal firearms on the streets.

Operation Ceasefire charged 748 people who had previous convictions and were

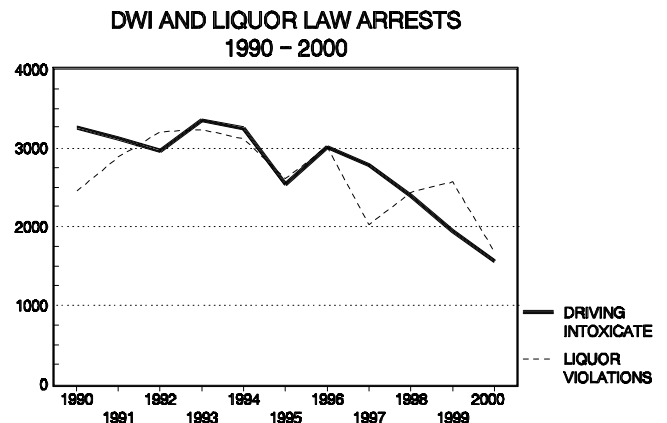
found in possession of firearms with various federal and state offenses.

#### Driving While Intoxicated and Liquor Law Offenses

The 1,566 DWI arrests continue a general decrease over the past decade. Nationally, drunk drivers kill about 6,000 people annually, injure 500,000, and damage more than a million cars.

Liquor law offenses are violations of municipal and state liquor laws, excluding “driving under the influence”. This category, which has also decreased over the decade, does not include persons arrested for other offenses who are legally intoxicated.

Nine juveniles, age 15 to 17, were arrested for DWI. 288 were arrested for other liquor offenses, including 114 younger than 16. (Table XIII)



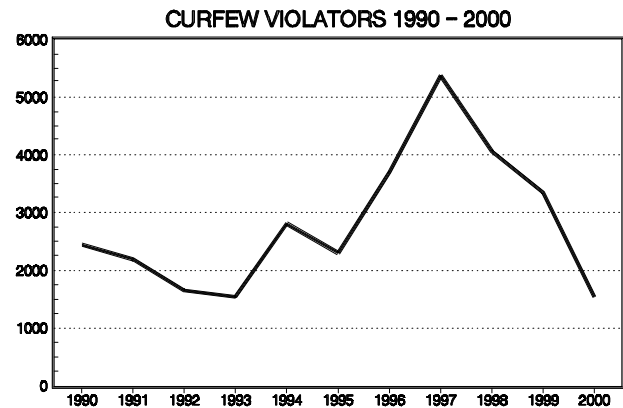
#### Curfew Violations, Runaways, and Missing Persons

Juveniles taken into custody by the police for violation of local curfew ordinances, and children taken into custody as runaways, together accounted for one in twelve juvenile arrests by the Milwaukee Police Department this year. (Table XIII) A juvenile arrested after curfew for a crime such as burglary is counted as an arrest for that crime.

The number of juveniles taken into custody for curfew violations has decreased substantially since 1997, possibly as a result of increased curfew enforcement. Curfew enforcement helps to reduce juvenile involvement in crime, both as offenders and as victims. In addition to 1,542 juvenile curfew violators, 195 parents were cited for allowing juveniles to be out after curfew.

During the year, 5,800 people were reported to the MPD as missing. Most were located or returned on their own. The majority of missing persons are teenagers, many of them runaways; some repeat runaways may have been reported missing more than once during the year. Fourteen juveniles were taken into custody as runaways.

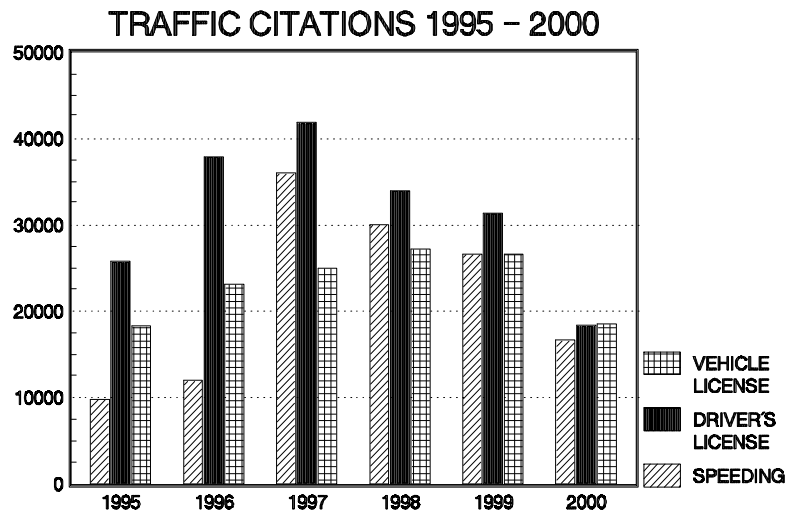
Some runaways are returned to their homes by police, and no charge is entered; some may be cited for curfew violation.



### Traffic Offense Citations

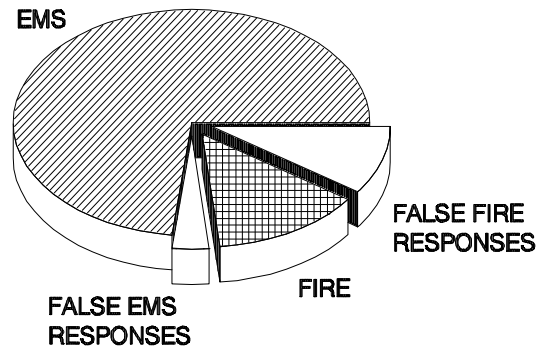
In January 2000, responsibility for parking enforcement was transferred from the Police Department to the City's Department of Public Works. Parking tickets are not included in this report.

There were decreases from 1997 to 2000 in the number of speeding tickets and citations related to operator licenses. Vehicle license citations increased from 1995 to 1998, then decreased in 2000. Non-moving violations include pedestrian violations. Other common traffic violations include disregarding traffic lights or officers' signals, failure to yield right of way, and seat belt violations.



## **FIRE ALARMS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**

In 2000, the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) dispatched 15,256 Fire Alarm responses, including 6,345 responses to false fire alarms. The MFD also responded to 49,833 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls, including 2,157 to false EMS alarms. In more than 90% of all incidents, a responding unit was on-scene within five minutes. An additional 24,722 EMS calls were transferred to private ambulance services, as specified by the Milwaukee County EMS dispatching protocol.



**FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES – 2000**



“Fire” alarms include any dangerous situation which is not classified as medical. These may be gas leaks, oil spills, water leaks, electrical problems or malfunctioning appliances, extrications from vehicles involved in accidents, and a wide variety of other situations in addition to fires. The MFD has several specialized units, including the Dive Rescue Team, Hazardous Materials Team, and Heavy Urban

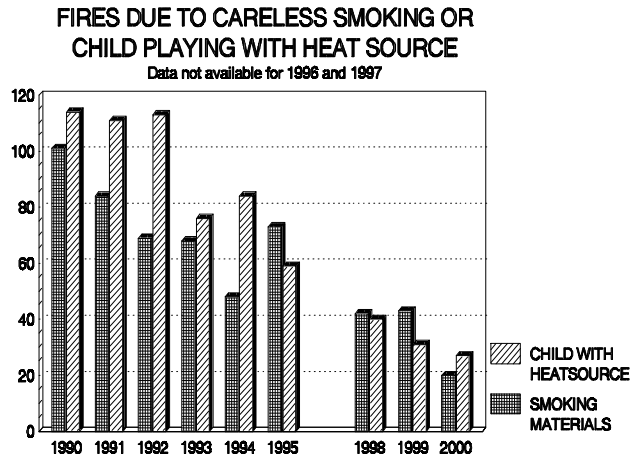
Rescue Team (HURT), which responds to building collapses, construction site incidents, excavations, and similar situations. Special team responses, while infrequent, may require extensive Fire Department time on scene, as well as advance readiness in the form of specialized training and equipment. Special teams responded to 24 hazardous material incidents, and performed 29 dive rescues and 13 heavy urban rescues.

The summer months generally have the greatest number of fire alarms. More than a third of all fire alarms this year were false. Some false fire alarms and many false emergency medical alarms are due to honest mistakes and misunderstandings.

From 1987 through 1991, Milwaukee averaged 22 fire deaths per year, most in residences which did not have operating smoke detectors. The FOCUS program (Firefighters Out Creating Urban Safety), created in 1991, visits homes in targeted areas to install smoke detectors, explain their maintenance,

provide fire safety tips, and answer questions.

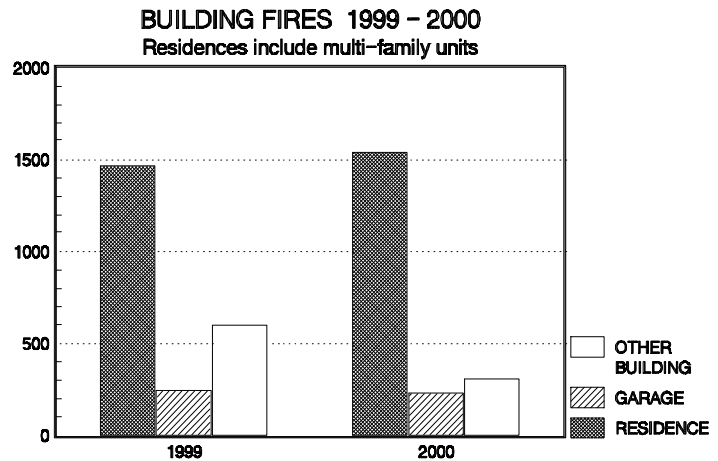
Since September 1991, firefighters have made more than 52,000 home visits in the target areas, and installed more than 17,000 smoke detectors, as well as replacing batteries where needed in existing detectors. The average yearly number of fire deaths (city-wide) from 1992 through 1995 was 10; from 1996 through 2000, it was less than nine, with seven in 2000. (See “Deaths Related to Public Safety”)



Other Fire Department education and prevention efforts include the fire safety house, where more than 16,000 children learn “Survive Alive” techniques each year, the Sesame Street program for younger children, and “Elder Safe”. The mobile Fire Safety trailer also teaches escape practices to children and adults. The Department presents many other residential and workplace fire safety, extinguisher, and

evacuation programs, and works with City Building Inspection and the Red Cross to identify residences without smoke detectors. Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians staff information booths and assist with stroke screening at special events.

There were 1,542 residential fires (including multi-unit residential buildings) this year, with structural damage and loss of contents amounting to \$12 million. Many of these residences did not have operating smoke detectors. The MFD reports that 20 of these fires were due to careless smoking, and 27 to children playing with matches, lighters, or other heat sources. (**Figure**



**above**) There were 541 other structure fires, and 1,132 non-building fires. Some building fires were originally classified as smoke, limited response, or investigative response incidents. Losses to all fires, including non-residential buildings, contents, and vehicles and other non-structural fires, amounted to \$18.4 million. The number of fire responses, excluding false alarms, decreased 5.6% from 1999 to 2000. (See Appendix B)

A survey by the National Fire Protection Association found that respondents felt most confident

about fire safety in their own homes, where the risk of fire is in fact the greatest. Each year in the U.S., more than 4,000 people die in fires and more than 27,000 are injured.

For a fire or hazard alarm, the minimum MFD response is a pumping engine and a ladder truck. More typically, the response would include three pumping engines, two ladder trucks, a fire squad, and two battalion chiefs. If it is known that people are trapped, a paramedic vehicle would also be dispatched. There were 44 “greater alarms” in 2000, major incidents requiring additional equipment and personnel to respond. For those on which estimates are available, loss or damage to property and value of contents lost amounted to \$3.1 million.

Like crime, the incidence of fire and emergency medical services is not evenly distributed throughout the City. Fire responses

ranged from 192 in

Aldermanic District 11 to

803 in District 17, and

EMS responses ranged

from 1,519 in District 11 to

4,386 in District 4.

Appendix B shows the

number of fire deaths, fires

and other hazard incidents,

and medical responses for

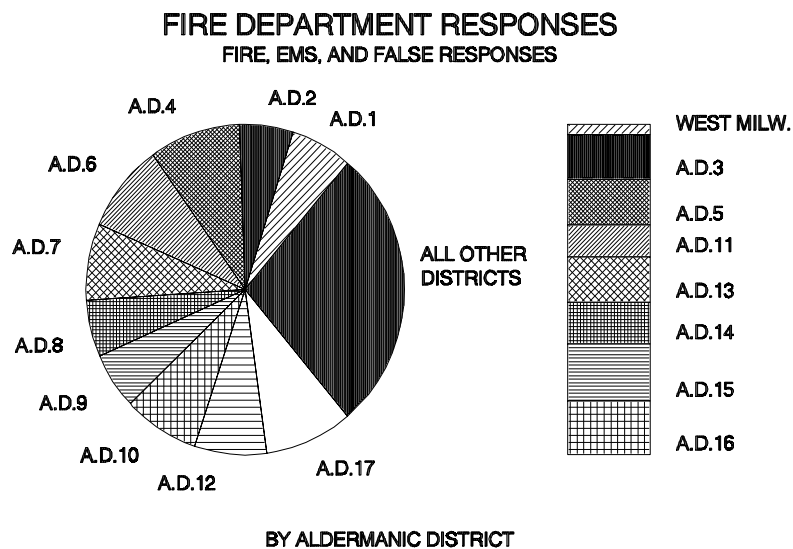
each Aldermanic District,

and the rate of fires per 1,000 population.

EMS responses account for about three-quarters of Fire Department “runs”. Like fire alarms, the number of emergency medical alarms is usually highest in the summer, with about 4% being false alarms.

The majority of EMS responses required Basic Life Support (BLS), which includes patient evaluation, monitoring of pulse, blood pressure, and breathing, bandaging wounds and splinting fractures, and the performance of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and cardiac defibrillation. Forty Fire Department vehicles are equipped with defibrillators, a life-saving device used to control irregular heart activity. A Basic Life Support alarm usually results in dispatch of a single BLS unit, which may be an engine, ladder truck, or life-saving squad staffed by EMT Firefighters. Almost all members of the Milwaukee Fire Department are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), and some have received additional training to qualify them as Paramedics.

Although CPR and defibrillation can be administered as part of Basic Life Support, any call to 911





which indicates a life-threatening condition, including a person who is not breathing or has no pulse, receives an Advanced Life Support response. More than 40% of EMS responses needed Advanced Life Support, requiring a higher degree of training and medical technology to administer drugs and use specialized equipment. The Fire Department's eight paramedic units respond to Advanced Life Support incidents requiring higher levels of intervention.

The MFD responded, on average, to 42 fire and hazard alarms each day this year, and to 137 medical alarms. Both numbers include false alarms. Thirty-six firehouses throughout the City allow rapid response to the scene of an incident. Fire Department personnel and equipment were on scene within five minutes of the reporting phone call in more than 90% of the incidents to which the MFD responded.

On average, a responding unit spent almost an hour on an ALS response, about 38 minutes on a fire or hazard response, and about 24 minutes on a BLS response. All categories have great variations in time depending on the situation. Approximately one in ten incidents required an hour or more from the time a Fire Department response was dispatched until personnel and equipment were available for another assignment, including any time necessary to clean and refit equipment. Such incidents are likely to involve multiple responding units. About twenty incidents each week required two hours or more for personnel and equipment. In half of all incidents, including those which turned out to be false alarms, responding units were available for other assignments within 20 minutes.

Friday and Saturday - the 48 hours from midnight Thursday night to midnight Saturday night - are generally the busiest for the Milwaukee Fire Department. For all days of the week combined, more than half of all incidents this year occurred in the ten hours from 1 pm to 11 pm.

The MFD has a service contract with the village of West Milwaukee to provide full fire and EMS service, and all service statistics cited in this report include West Milwaukee. In addition, the MFD has an EMS backup agreement with Milwaukee County suburbs. This year, the Department made 357 suburban responses: 97 to Greenfield, 70 to Wauwatosa, 47 to Oak Creek, 35 to South Milwaukee, 33 to Cudahy, 20 to Glendale, and 17 to St. Francis. Ten each went to Brown Deer and Shorewood, eight to Whitefish Bay, four to West Allis, three to Fox Point, two to Bayside, and one to River Hills.

## APPENDIX A

## SUMMARY OF 2000 INDEX CRIMES IN COMPARISON CITIES

### CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>CITY</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Ag.Aslt.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>506.1</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>379.4</b>
Austin	33	5.0	349	53.2 *	1,006	153.2	1,681	256.0
Baltimore	261	40.1	366	56.2 *	6,613	1015.6	8,763	1345.8
Boston	39	6.6	325	55.2 *	2,451	416.0	4,507	765.0
Denver	32	5.8	296	53.4 *	1,039	187.3	1,518	273.7
El Paso	20	3.5	188	33.4	731	129.7	3,457	613.3
Memphis	145	22.3 *	572	88.0	4,084	628.2	4,805	739.1
Seattle	36	6.4	181	32.1	1,653	293.4	2,463	437.2
Washington	232	40.6	290	50.7 *	4,025	703.6	4,177	730.2

### CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

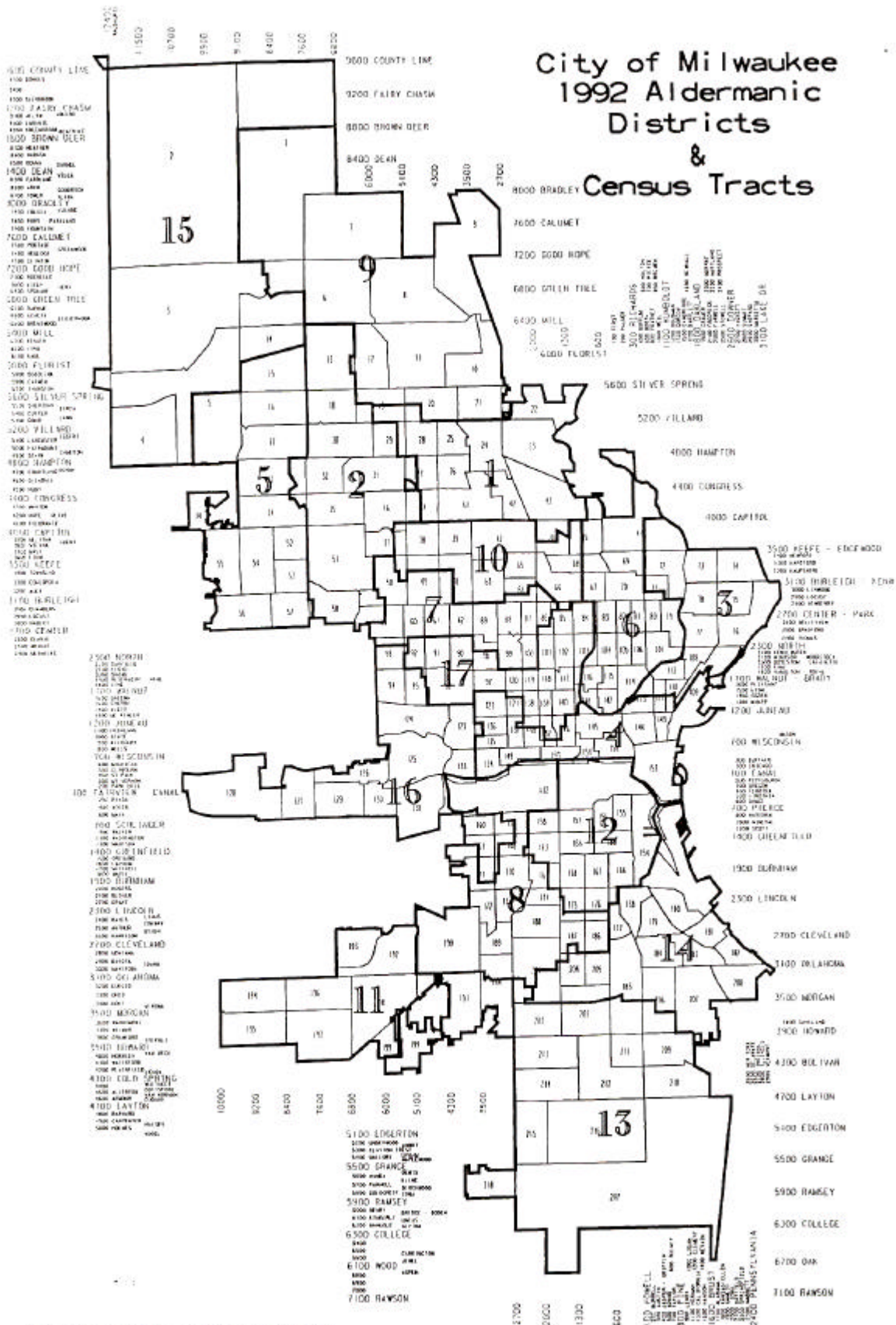
<u>CITY</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Arson</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>1065.9</b>	<b>23,949</b>	<b>4011.7</b>	<b>8,069</b>	<b>1351.7</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>87.8</b>
Austin	6,400	974.8	26,530	4040.7 *	2,706	412.1	143	21.8
Baltimore	10,688	1641.4	31,337	4812.5	7,858	1206.8	498	76.5
Boston	4,051	687.6	17,228	2924.3	7,269	1233.8		#
Denver	4,983	898.4	12,842	2315.4	5,592	1008.2	356	64.2
El Paso	2,228	395.3	25,605	4542.6	2,443	433.4	260	46.1
Memphis	14,930	2296.6	26,289	4043.8 *	8,685	1335.9 *		#
Seattle	6,157	1092.9 *	26,424	4690.3	8,386	1488.5	172	30.5
Washington	5,014	876.5	19,768	3455.6	6,191	1082.2	84	14.7

<u>CITY</u>	<u>2000 Population</u>	<u>Violent Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Property Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Total Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>596,974</b>	<b>5,707</b>	<b>956.0</b>	<b>38,905</b>	<b>6,517.0</b>	<b>44,612</b>	<b>7,473.0</b>
Austin	656,562	3,069	467.4	35,779	5,449.4	38,848	5,916.9
Baltimore	651,154	16,003	2,457.6	50,381	7,737.2	66,384	10,194.8
Boston	589,141	7,322	1,242.8	28,548	4,845.7 #	35,870	6,088.5 #
Denver	554,636	2,885	520.2	23,773	4,286.2	26,658	4,806.4
El Paso	563,662	4,396	779.9	30,536	5,417.4	34,932	6,197.3
Memphis	650,100	9,606	1,477.6	49,904	7,676.4 #	59,510	9,154.0 #
Seattle	563,374	4,333	769.1	41,139	7,302.3	45,472	8,071.4
Washington	572,059	8,724	1,525.0	31,057	5,429.0	39,781	6,954.0

#Arson not reported for Boston or Memphis - significance not tested for Property total or Index total.

\*Not significantly different from Milwaukee's rate (chi-square test,  $p > .01$ )

City of Milwaukee  
1992 Aldermanic  
Districts  
&  
Census Tracts



\*Prepared by the Information Center  
of the Department of City Development

## APPENDIX B - FIRE AND MEDICAL RESPONSES

(excluding false alarms)

with Fire Deaths and Fire Rates per 1,000 population

ALDERMANIC District	Population	1998 FIRES*	1999 FIRES*	2000 FIRES*	FIRE* RATE	1991-2000 FIRE DEATHS	2000 MEDICAL
1	34,645	685	641	568	16.4	7	2,766
2	38,510	506	487	492	12.8	1	2,694
3	34,311	395	379	436	12.7	3	1,805
4	34,478	845	811	718	20.8	4	4,386
5	36,755	327	326	337	9.2	3	1,948
6	29,884	835	766	728	24.4	12	3,979
7	32,248	787	814	679	21.1	12	3,394
8	41,206	589	558	543	13.2	6 #	2,848
9	36,943	666	573	469	12.7	6	2,474
10	32,040	673	667	652	20.3	10 #	3,507
11	35,356	228	206	192	5.4	1	1,519
12	38,298	842	745	695	18.1	8	3,473
13	35,320	336	324	333	9.4	2	2,110
14	34,075	375	360	346	10.2	5	1,821
15	37,957	449	469	453	11.9		2,210
16	35,080	393	411	412	11.7	6	2,285
17	29,868	910	892	803	26.9	23 #	3,743
SUM	596,974	9,841	9,429	8,856	14.8	109	46,962
West Milwaukee		53	41	83			509
Out of City							357
MFD TOTAL		9,894	9,470	8,939		109	47,828

COMMENT: Three deaths occurred in a single fire in District 17, which has the highest fire rate in the City, and the highest number of fire deaths over the past ten years. Fire responses for the City, excluding false alarms, were down 6%, and medical responses were up almost 5% from 1999. Fire responses to West Milwaukee more than doubled.

\* Includes non-fire hazardous emergencies.

# Districts which had fire fatalities this year.

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Rate is computed by dividing population by 1,000, then dividing the number of events (fires and other hazard emergencies) by that result. For example:

District 1,  $34,645/1,000 = 34.645$  (number of thousands)

$568 \text{ fires}/34.645 = 16.4$ , the rate of fires per thousand residents.

This publication uses 17 Aldermanic Districts, as redistricted in April 1992, based on the 1990 U.S. Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

Populations are according to the 2000 Census. Rates should not be compared to previous reports which used the 1990 Census.

See text, "Deaths Related to Public Safety", for fire deaths and fatal fires each year.

## APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

### ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 1

2000 POPULATION

34,645

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	13	10	18	5.2 +	<.01	14.4%	125
RAPE	35	25	24	6.9 ns	>.2	7.3%	330
ROBBERY	267	216	226	65.2 +	<.01	7.5%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	204	203	164	47.3 +	<.01	7.3%	2,249
BURGLARY	580	397	538	155.3 +	<.01	8.4%	6,375
THEFT	1,497	1,560	1,356	391.4 ns	>.3	5.7%	23,985
MV.THEFT	651	614	663	191.4 +	<.01	8.1%	8,144
ARSON	43	34	45	13.0 +	<.01	8.6%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	780	754	620	179.0 +	<.01	8.1%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	596	529	549	158.5 ns	>.8	5.9%	9,371
OTHER	1,354	1,214	1,155	333.4		7.4%	15,710

**COMMENT:** This District reported at rates not significantly different from or higher than the City average. There were substantial decreases in Theft and in both Aggravated and Simple Assault.

#### Technical Note:

+ significantly higher than city rate; - significantly lower than city rate; ns not significantly different from city rate

Numbers include reports later determined to be unfounded.

'Other' not tested for significance because it combines various crimes.

p is the statistical probability that the difference between the district rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.

If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant.

If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant. p values derived from a two-by-two chi-square table:

district count

district population

city minus district

city minus district

This publication uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census.

Rates are based on the 2000 Census population; prior publications used the 1990 Census.

# APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

## ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 2

2000 POPULATION

38,510

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>2000 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	7	9	1	0.3 ns	>.01	0.8%	125
RAPE	21	10	22	5.7 ns	>.8	6.7%	330
ROBBERY	212	211	197	51.2 ns	>.8	6.5%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	109	83	64	16.6 -	<.01	2.8%	2,249
BURGLARY	465	466	461	119.7 ns	>.01	7.2%	6,375
THEFT	1,451	1,496	1,282	332.9 -	<.01	5.3%	23,985
MV.THEFT	604	642	656	170.3 +	<.01	8.1%	8,144
ARSON	25	20	25	6.5 ns	>.1	4.8%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	557	481	421	109.3 -	<.01	5.5%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	525	516	587	152.4 ns	>.4	6.3%	9,371
OTHER	1,166	1,013	912	236.8		5.8%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates not significantly different from or lower than the City average in all categories except Motor Vehicle Theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 3**

2000 POPULATION

34,311

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	3	1	1	0.3 ns	>.01	0.8%	125
RAPE	10	9	15	4.4 ns	>.3	4.5%	330
ROBBERY	135	143	131	38.2 -	<.01	4.3%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	37	60	43	12.5 -	<.01	1.9%	2,249
BURGLARY	343	375	297	86.6 -	<.01	4.7%	6,375
THEFT	1,840	1,876	1,553	452.6 +	<.01	6.5%	23,985
MV.THEFT	361	342	404	117.7 -	<.01	5.0%	8,144
ARSON	11	7	3	0.9 -	<.01	0.6%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	191	180	123	35.8 -	<.01	1.6%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	645	548	499	145.4 ns	>.01	5.3%	9,371
OTHER	750	651	529	154.2		3.4%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than or not significantly different from the City average in all categories except Theft. However, there was a substantial decrease in the number of thefts reported.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 4**

2000 POPULATION

34,478

<u>CRIME</u>	1998 <u>NO.</u>	1999 <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	2000 <u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY</u> <u>TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	10	8	4	1.2 ns	>.2	3.2%	125
RAPE	40	19	17	4.9 ns	>.6	5.2%	330
ROBBERY	273	286	247	71.6 +	<.01	8.2%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	160	187	191	55.4 +	<.01	8.5%	2,249
BURGLARY	363	415	393	114.0 ns	>.1	6.2%	6,375
THEFT	3,264	3,471	3,369	977.1 +	<.01	14.0%	23,985
MV.THEFT	489	611	593	172.0 +	<.01	7.3%	8,144
ARSON	21	23	21	6.1 ns	>.01	4.0%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	508	556	452	131.1 ns	>.6	5.9%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	659	706	800	232.0 +	<.01	8.5%	9,371
OTHER	2,205	1,897	1,525	442.3		9.7%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates not significantly different from the City average in five categories, but higher than the average in others. This District includes the Downtown business and entertainment area. Shoplifting is a factor in the high rate of Theft; Robbery and Aggravated Assault may be associated with late hours and alcohol consumption.

See Technical Note, District 1



APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 5**

2000 POPULATION

36,755

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	3	0	0.0 -	<.01	0.0%	125
RAPE	9	11	10	2.7 ns	>.01	3.0%	330
ROBBERY	112	119	122	33.2 -	<.01	4.0%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	54	37	32	8.7 -	<.01	1.4%	2,249
BURGLARY	301	287	303	82.4 -	<.01	4.8%	6,375
THEFT	960	854	983	267.4 -	<.01	4.1%	23,985
MV.THEFT	289	338	435	118.4 -	<.01	5.3%	8,144
ARSON	7	10	12	3.3 -	<.01	2.3%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	323	296	294	80.0 -	<.01	3.8%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	406	394	469	127.6 -	<.01	5.0%	9,371
OTHER	640	628	593	161.3		3.8%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than the City average, or not significantly different from the average, in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 6**

2000 POPULATION

29,884

<u>CRIME</u>	1998 <u>NO.</u>	1999 <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	2000 <u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	% OF <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	19	12	21	7.0 +	<.01	16.8%	125
RAPE	54	37	31	10.4 +	<.01	9.4%	330
ROBBERY	325	296	278	93.0 +	<.01	9.2%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	335	269	250	83.7 +	<.01	11.1%	2,249
BURGLARY	575	521	473	158.3 +	<.01	7.4%	6,375
THEFT	1,941	1,991	1,815	607.3 +	<.01	7.6%	23,985
MV.THEFT	527	513	585	195.8 +	<.01	7.2%	8,144
ARSON	49	30	28	9.4 ns	>.7	5.3%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	1,016	912	688	230.2 +	<.01	9.0%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	647	558	525	175.7 +	<.01	5.6%	9,371
OTHER	1,959	1,771	1,415	473.5		9.0%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates higher than the City average in all categories except Arson, which was not significantly different from the average. There was a substantial decrease in Simple Assault, and smaller decreases in Burglary and Theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 7**

2000 POPULATION

32,248

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	14	18	20	6.2 +	<.01	16.0%	125
RAPE	49	41	31	9.6 +	<.01	9.4%	330
ROBBERY	424	328	339	105.1 +	<.01	11.2%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	319	312	279	86.5 +	<.01	12.4%	2,249
BURGLARY	719	575	539	167.1 +	<.01	8.5%	6,375
THEFT	1,708	1,752	1,586	491.8 +	<.01	6.6%	23,985
MV.THEFT	710	699	669	207.5 +	<.01	8.2%	8,144
ARSON	73	71	80	24.8 +	<.01	15.3%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	959	857	716	222.0 +	<.01	9.4%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	591	591	517	160.3 ns	>.6	5.5%	9,371
OTHER	1,572	1,332	1,203	373.0		7.7%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates higher than the City average in all categories except Criminal Damage, which was not significantly different from the average. There were substantial decreases in the number of Thefts, both Aggravated and Simple Assaults, and Criminal Damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 8**

2000 POPULATION

41,206

<u>CRIME</u>	1998 <u>NO.</u>	1999 <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	2000 <u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	% OF <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	3	7	13	3.2 ns	>.1	10.4%	125
RAPE	19	11	28	6.8 ns	>.2	8.5%	330
ROBBERY	167	148	144	34.9 -	<.01	4.8%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	152	126	146	35.4 ns	>.4	6.5%	2,249
BURGLARY	479	418	462	112.1 ns	>.2	7.2%	6,375
THEFT	1,399	1,275	1,301	315.7 -	<.01	5.4%	23,985
MV.THEFT	387	408	431	104.6 -	<.01	5.3%	8,144
ARSON	37	24	41	10.0 ns	>.4	7.8%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	630	567	497	120.6 ns	>.1	6.5%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	1,090	867	853	207.0 +	<.01	9.1%	9,371
OTHER	1,280	1,014	948	230.1		6.0%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than or not significantly different from the City average in all categories except Criminal Damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 9**

2000 POPULATION

36,943

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	6	3	1	0.3 ns	>.01	0.8%	125
RAPE	31	16	24	6.5 ns	>.4	7.3%	330
ROBBERY	160	160	141	38.2 -	<.01	4.7%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	116	97	97	26.3 -	<.01	4.3%	2,249
BURGLARY	333	376	379	102.6 ns	>.4	5.9%	6,375
THEFT	1,405	1,507	1,394	377.3 ns	>.01	5.8%	23,985
MV.THEFT	559	479	587	158.9 +	<.01	7.2%	8,144
ARSON	23	27	20	5.4 ns	>.01	3.8%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	563	508	499	135.1 ns	>.2	6.5%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	476	475	521	141.0 ns	>.01	5.6%	9,371
OTHER	1,142	980	952	257.7		6.1%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates not significantly different from the City average, or lower than average, in all categories except Motor Vehicle Theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 10**

2000 POPULATION

32,040

<u>CRIME</u>	1998 <u>NO.</u>	1999 <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	2000 <u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	% OF <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	7	18	13	4.1 ns	>.01	10.4%	125
RAPE	39	25	24	7.5 ns	>.1	7.3%	330
ROBBERY	251	264	245	76.5 +	<.01	8.1%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	306	250	250	78.0 +	<.01	11.1%	2,249
BURGLARY	492	365	516	161.0 +	<.01	8.1%	6,375
THEFT	1,465	1,663	1,464	456.9 +	<.01	6.1%	23,985
MV.THEFT	544	492	615	191.9 +	<.01	7.6%	8,144
ARSON	57	53	55	17.2 +	<.01	10.5%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	966	894	770	240.3 +	<.01	10.1%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	497	520	498	155.4 ns	>.8	5.3%	9,371
OTHER	1,580	1,408	1,301	406.1		8.3%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates not significantly different from or higher than the City average in all categories. There were substantial decreases in Theft and Simple Assault.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 11**

2000 POPULATION

35,356

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0.0 -	<.01	0.0%	125
RAPE	4	2	6	1.7 -	<.01	1.8%	330
ROBBERY	32	22	25	7.1 -	<.01	0.8%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	8	20	14	4.0 -	<.01	0.6%	2,249
BURGLARY	105	152	116	32.8 -	<.01	1.8%	6,375
THEFT	665	680	628	177.6 -	<.01	2.6%	23,985
MV.THEFT	123	98	87	24.6 -	<.01	1.1%	8,144
ARSON	5	5	2	0.6 -	<.01	0.4%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	127	148	115	32.5 -	<.01	1.5%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	341	337	344	97.3 -	<.01	3.7%	9,371
OTHER	402	389	314	88.8		2.0%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than the City average in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 12**

2000 POPULATION

38,298

<u>CRIME</u>	1998 <u>NO.</u>	1999 <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	2000 <u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	% OF <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	13	15	11	2.9 ns	>.2	8.8%	125
RAPE	52	30	25	6.5 ns	>.3	7.6%	330
ROBBERY	314	301	288	75.2 +	<.01	9.5%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	237	266	196	51.2 +	<.01	8.7%	2,249
BURGLARY	668	563	504	131.6 +	<.01	7.9%	6,375
THEFT	2,064	1,622	1,591	415.4 ns	>.1	6.6%	23,985
MV.THEFT	560	508	545	142.3 ns	>.3	6.7%	8,144
ARSON	98	69	87	22.7 +	<.01	16.6%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	848	842	637	166.3 +	<.01	8.3%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	1,045	887	883	230.6 +	<.01	9.4%	9,371
OTHER	1,824	1,617	1,288	336.3		8.2%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates not significantly different from, or higher than, the City average in all categories. There were substantial decreases in the number of Aggravated and Simple Assaults, and in Burglary.

See Technical Note, District 1



APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 13**

2000 POPULATION

35,320

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	0	1	0	0.0 -	<.01	0.0%	125
RAPE	7	5	6	1.7 -	<.01	1.8%	330
ROBBERY	41	31	28	7.9 -	<.01	0.9%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	26	27	16	4.5 -	<.01	0.7%	2,249
BURGLARY	239	185	116	32.8 -	<.01	1.8%	6,375
THEFT	771	883	838	237.3 -	<.01	3.5%	23,985
MV.THEFT	225	217	167	47.3 -	<.01	2.1%	8,144
ARSON	7	7	9	2.5 -	<.01	1.7%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	157	161	147	41.6 -	<.01	1.9%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	404	316	400	113.3 -	<.01	4.3%	9,371
OTHER	473	439	386	109.3		2.5%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than the City average in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 14**

2000 POPULATION

34,075

<u>CRIME</u>	1998 <u>NO.</u>	1999 <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	2000 <u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	% OF <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	4	1	1	0.3 ns	>.01	0.8%	125
RAPE	14	6	3	0.9 -	<.01	0.9%	330
ROBBERY	52	56	48	14.1 -	<.01	1.6%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	42	47	40	11.7 -	<.01	1.8%	2,249
BURGLARY	293	295	326	95.7 ns	>.01	5.1%	6,375
THEFT	1,076	1,140	1,069	313.7 -	<.01	4.5%	23,985
MV.THEFT	225	189	245	71.9 -	<.01	3.0%	8,144
ARSON	24	12	8	2.3 -	<.01	1.5%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	297	269	222	65.2 -	<.01	2.9%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	726	446	545	159.9 ns	>.6	5.8%	9,371
OTHER	666	533	507	148.8		3.2%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than or not significantly different from the City average in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 15**

2000 POPULATION

37,957

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	4	2	5	1.3 ns	>.2	4.0%	125
RAPE	11	12	15	4.0 ns	>.1	4.5%	330
ROBBERY	78	86	89	23.4 -	<.01	2.9%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	58	76	57	15.0 -	<.01	2.5%	2,249
BURGLARY	233	210	192	50.6 -	<.01	3.0%	6,375
THEFT	1,392	1,496	1,300	342.5 -	<.01	5.4%	23,985
MV.THEFT	281	356	402	105.9 -	<.01	4.9%	8,144
ARSON	8	16	9	2.4 -	<.01	1.7%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	463	474	421	110.9 -	<.01	5.5%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	408	372	399	105.1 -	<.01	4.3%	9,371
OTHER	1,048	955	719	189.4		4.6%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than the City average, or not significantly different from the average, in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 16**

2000 POPULATION

35,080

<u>CRIME</u>	1998 <u>NO.</u>	1999 <u>NO.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	2000 <u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY</u> <u>TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	9	1	0.3 ns	>.01	0.8%	125
RAPE	24	15	11	3.1 ns	>.01	3.3%	330
ROBBERY	111	120	99	28.2 -	<.01	3.3%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	65	80	60	17.1 -	<.01	2.7%	2,249
BURGLARY	268	286	285	81.2 -	<.01	4.5%	6,375
THEFT	1,115	1,049	983	280.2 -	<.01	4.1%	23,985
MV.THEFT	277	329	374	106.6 -	<.01	4.6%	8,144
ARSON	15	12	7	2.0 -	<.01	1.3%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	331	318	265	75.5 -	<.01	3.5%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	554	493	478	136.3 -	<.01	5.1%	9,371
OTHER	843	667	639	182.2		4.1%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates lower than or not significantly different from the City average in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 17**

2000 POPULATION

29,868

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1998 NO.</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	12	15	15	5.0 +	<.01	12.0%	125
RAPE	68	37	38	12.7 +	<.01	11.5%	330
ROBBERY	436	416	370	123.9 +	<.01	12.3%	3,020
AGGR.ASLT.	347	381	350	117.2 +	<.01	15.6%	2,249
BURGLARY	660	617	473	158.4 +	<.01	7.4%	6,375
THEFT	1,882	1,844	1,464	490.2 +	<.01	6.1%	23,985
MV.THEFT	596	646	677	226.7 +	<.01	8.3%	8,144
ARSON	83	78	72	24.1 +	<.01	13.7%	524
SMPL.ASLT.	993	936	758	253.8 +	<.01	9.9%	7,646
CR.DAMAGE	652	672	503	168.4 ns	>.1	5.4%	9,371
OTHER	1,884	1,566	1,318	441.3		8.4%	15,710

COMMENT: This District reported at rates higher than the City average in all categories except Criminal Damage, which was not significantly different from the average. There were substantial decreases in Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Simple Assault, and Criminal Damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	VEHICLE THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
1	1	3	24	12	64	560	138	1	89	97	285	1274
2		7	12	19	46	389	88	2	130	130	173	996
3	1		9	8	36	130	45	3	67	89	107	495
4			10	3	11	69	27	2	29	28	64	243
5	2	2	39	20	66	342	171	1	110	101	172	1026
6	1	4	22	7	31	201	83		62	52	113	576
7		2	8	6	19	136	57		22	37	65	352
8		3	9	11	54	121	40	1	37	49	93	418
9		1	10	7	20	107	45	1	70	43	99	403
10		3	15	11	33	95	72	6	62	71	65	433
11			9	6	47	130	55	2	39	51	89	428
12		4	10	17	43	126	54	1	83	56	117	511
13		1	22	9	55	137	61	4	67	62	104	522
14	1	3	12	6	25	68	36	1	48	33	48	281
15		3	20	6	25	91	72	1	47	43	117	425
16			12		29	82	42	1	26	34	44	270
17		2	15	8	47	138	84	2	52	77	95	520
18		3	4	12	23	107	40	3	54	29	153	428
19		4	14	8	26	84	45	2	43	45	84	355
20		3	16	8	26	109	43	5	60	56	74	400
21		5	32	16	45	159	68	3	44	36	118	526
22		1	4	3	19	63	15	2	22	23	45	197
23	1	5	13	13	85	143	72	4	65	54	103	558
24	3	1	30	15	64	135	67	3	53	51	129	551
25	1	4	25	21	39	93	44	2	67	62	117	475
26		2	20	16	61	103	51	6	68	53	105	485
27	1		4	5	19	53	25	3	21	33	42	206
28	1		16	7	31	66	37	2	41	36	71	308
29	1		11	7	17	50	36	3	35	31	57	248
30		2	15	5	50	107	64	3	33	71	63	413

## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	VEHICLE THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
31		1	31	5	58	140	71	4	39	88	67	504
32			13	5	26	64	44	2	20	42	50	266
33		2	14	4	29	130	68	2	45	79	91	464
34		3	31	5	35	172	43	5	28	61	72	455
35		2	20	2	34	124	68	1	31	50	77	409
36		1	36	5	39	208	73	3	31	46	128	570
37			3	2	23	41	35	1	16	35	31	187
38		1	14	6	48	98	49		32	51	45	344
39			21	11	41	101	38	1	39	39	71	362
40		3	18	5	42	100	44	3	48	40	94	397
41	2		17	15	32	101	60	5	42	39	86	399
42	4	1	34	19	70	164	82	4	70	61	125	634
43	4	5	32	28	88	329	140	8	78	82	158	952
44	2	2	33	19	65	257	89	3	71	62	210	813
45	7	2	21	34	41	129	63	2	56	34	150	539
46	2	2	22	27	46	119	59	5	82	48	164	576
47	1	7	40	24	45	200	99	2	97	75	172	762
48	1	2	33	32	62	249	104	4	113	63	289	952
49		3	34	11	70	197	81	5	35	85	100	621
50		2	15	7	68	162	84	2	46	67	62	515
51		4	15	8	37	100	69		32	44	62	371
52			6	1	22	40	15		4	11	20	119
53			5		24	71	20		11	14	20	165
54					30	80	25		28	49	61	273
55			8	2	20	58	13		9	30	13	153
56			2		15	37	5		3	19	9	90
57			3		21	48	11		5	34	19	141
58		2	12		38	94	39		11	33	22	251
59	2	2	18	9	73	155	103	4	60	67	82	575
60	1	2	16	7	30	91	61	2	54	49	60	373

## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	VEHICLE THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
61		3	22	14	60	125	56	6	49	39	94	468
62	4	4	22	38	63	114	52	14	75	39	135	560
63	2	4	37	33	119	237	70	9	112	67	191	881
64	3	4	31	34	37	141	72	18	102	48	151	641
65	1	1	25	42	50	120	49	5	106	39	136	574
66	5	6	44	56	40	147	73	16	106	44	151	688
67	2	3	8	16	25	81	34		35	20	67	291
68	1		15	38	37	135	43	5	92	38	151	555
69		2	21	21	37	95	40	2	65	34	105	422
70	1	8	36	46	38	157	68	5	129	65	230	783
71		2	14	8	45	115	53	2	31	42	41	353
72		1	11	6	36	91	46		25	32	33	281
73			5	3	11	86	28		5	30	33	201
74		1			8	35	10		1	2	22	79
75		1	1	1	23	58	22		3	31	19	159
76		1	17		19	142	30		3	42	42	296
77		2	16	7	27	212	39		4	58	62	427
78	1	3	8	2	32	183	24		2	58	47	360
79		2	14		29	83	39		14	27	21	229
80	2	1	24	9	38	139	34		21	43	44	355
81	1		12	15	23	65	16	1	46	25	49	253
82		2	18	18	11	74	21	5	27	14	80	270
83	4	3	14	12	17	129	51	2	41	28	121	422
84	1	1	27	25	26	78	34	4	48	17	84	345
85		1	24	26	21	70	33	3	41	16	85	320
86		3	17	19	23	76	23	3	54	16	89	323
87	3	1	18	20	19	110	45	6	61	32	87	402
88	2	6	82	43	52	177	42	13	96	41	122	676
89	2	2	19	29	53	111	36	9	61	31	86	439
90	4	8	41	40	62	117	87	6	95	51	146	657



## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	VEHICLE THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
91	1	3	44	42	61	158	66	5	71	43	141	635
92		1	28	8	53	113	58	2	27	62	50	402
93		2	12	1	26	73	44		20	29	49	256
94			3	2	13	45	27		8	20	18	136
95			4	2	16	59	27		11	27	29	175
96		5	38	48	49	124	62	6	88	46	132	598
97	2	3	33	31	23	65	41	12	49	42	139	440
98		2	19	20	21	102	45	9	51	25	108	402
99	1	1	22	33	21	114	31	3	52	27	96	401
100	1	2	19	10	21	101	30	3	35	37	72	331
101	1	1	12	16	13	80	26	6	44	22	61	282
102	2	1	26	22	20	56	27	3	38	14	64	273
103	1		13	12	13	67	26	1	24	14	45	216
104	1		21	13	19	102	30		22	20	84	312
105	1		12	9	17	64	26	1	29	21	79	259
106		1	11	8	20	52	20	4	24	30	47	217
107	2	2	23	12	40	105	33	3	48	36	77	381
108		1	26	9	19	191	37	1	20	74	60	438
109	1	1	9	2	19	232	40		5	73	63	445
110		2	7	3	29	125	21		11	37	40	275
111			10	5	25	94	28		8	31	33	234
112		1	7	3	14	83	18		12	22	30	190
113			6	14	22	202	21		11	46	47	369
114			3		15	64	8		8	22	27	147
115			1	1	9	25	4		3	4	12	59
116			6	6	25	61	8	1	27	16	35	185
117	1	2	8	3	12	28	5		8	11	11	89
118			2	7	6	30	9		19	11	6	90
119	1	1	6	7	31	79	15	5	23	27	26	221
120		2	11	8	11	40	26	3	27	8	32	168

## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	VEHICLE THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
121			4	9	20	50	22		13	21	28	167
122	1	3	34	21	32	113	55	9	67	53	79	467
123		3	23	6	21	144	32	1	22	29	71	352
124		1	7	6	22	66	27		9	46	66	250
125		2	1	1	9	31	10		3	13	18	88
126		1	5	3	11	39	15		8	18	25	125
127			2		2	38	10		2	11	16	81
128			3	4	6	51	7		11	11	44	137
129			2		29	67	10	1	24	28	30	191
130				1	12	46	10	1	16	25	15	126
131						1			1		2	4
132	3	3	13	17	48	183	57	1	33	67	98	523
133			5	6	12	46	27		10	24	24	154
134		5	11	16	15	107	49		44	41	70	358
135	1	1	17	11	33	103	44	1	44	32	114	401
136		1	14	10	25	120	64	2	45	33	88	402
137		1	45	28	29	197	42	2	67	53	145	609
138	1	2	8	11	7	50	19	5	22	15	28	168
139			5	7	12	12	12		9	11	17	85
140		1	8	8	13	51	25	1	18	12	31	168
141		1	10	4	7	77	22		14	20	20	175
142		2	1	3	5	94	22		7	18	18	170
143			2		27	106	18		3	45	36	237
144			15	8	32	321	31		16	62	106	591
145			6	12	11	237	33	1	26	50	218	594
146		4	15	6	25	172	42	3	21	65	67	420
147	1	2	25	12	13	137	25	2	34	32	80	363
148		3	18	15	16	165	37	2	22	45	71	394
149			28	22	43	283	58	1	32	87	65	619
150			5	1	7	122	6		3	30	17	191

## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	VEHICLE THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
151			4	2	4	97	9	1	1	16	19	153
152			12	5	26	572	47		22	48	210	942
153			3	8	20	300	37		18	80	140	606
154		1	4	3	20	47	14	2	11	30	16	148
155	2		13	11	20	126	25	4	23	37	57	318
156		1	11	11	11	81	18	4	16	43	23	219
157		1	25	13	54	102	59	6	55	78	91	484
158	1	4	33	21	37	189	53	5	64	66	159	632
159	3	2	26	17	46	123	60		57	74	145	553
160	1		17	15	41	109	51	1	36	72	92	435
161		1	4	3	40	90	35		33	56	55	317
162		3	20	15	41	111	31	5	39	71	108	444
163	1	3	50	22	43	145	65	7	82	87	166	671
164	1	2	39	24	75	150	50	7	66	71	176	661
165	1	5	13	12	21	59	29	4	63	51	65	323
166	1		10	13	22	61	31	2	39	47	58	284
167	2	1	20	17	41	152	62	20	45	77	118	555
168	1	2	18	15	19	180	36	8	63	98	136	576
169	1	3	19	26	55	113	61	9	74	92	113	566
170		3	10	15	52	114	59	13	54	109	94	523
171	1		6	4	32	82	17	1	24	41	43	251
172			4	3	20	63	14		10	38	28	180
173	1	1	10	14	37	95	37	3	35	88	70	391
174	2	1	16	14	37	107	37	4	60	76	103	457
175		4	29	22	79	136	48	11	66	78	99	572
176	2	3	13	12	44	100	43	7	54	78	73	429
177			9	2	21	47	17		29	41	37	203
178		1	2	2	7	16	4	1	5	6	40	84
179			5	10	28	113	24	1	57	89	77	404
180			7	6	25	92	37	2	30	56	47	302

## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	VEHICLE THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
181			1		14	45	11			18	17	106
182					11	33	12		1	17	11	85
183		1	3	2	25	102	25		13	43	33	247
184			1		17	77	6		11	27	29	168
185			4	3	12	136	17		10	40	41	263
186	1	4	13	4	33	78	30	7	29	54	41	294
187		1	8	8	40	95	37	2	48	36	59	334
188		2	9	9	14	48	16	2	33	57	31	221
189			1	1	18	44	6		7	52	30	159
190		2	1	5	26	82	17		18	44	30	225
191		1			18	63	9		12	41	27	171
192			5	1	9	60	4		11	26	21	137
193		1	2	1	9	28	3		6	32	14	96
194		1	4		17	44	4		12	25	25	132
195				1	5	25	2		4	28	14	79
196		1	3	3	6	46	4		5	50	25	143
197				3	9	52	12		13	33	40	162
198			2	2	14	78	12	1	25	45	71	250
199		1	3	1	9	40	9	1	9	22	15	110
200		2	7	4	26	223	37		21	60	85	465
201		1	9	5	28	119	29		26	59	101	377
202		1	3	2	12	68	17		12	43	32	190
203			1		41	77	19		21	39	25	223
204			9	7	32	77	21	1	19	50	47	263
205		1	7	3	33	73	18		14	46	43	238
206			4		22	84	15	2	11	36	30	204
207	1		3	2	24	85	16	1	9	48	33	222
208				2	16	49	3		4	18	18	110
209				2	5	33	7	1	3	21	22	94
210			1	3	5	31	2		3	20	24	89

## APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2000 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
211			2		6	40	1	1	3	16	17	86
212				1	5	59	5	1	9	16	17	113
213			3		8	51	14		3	18	18	115
214		1	3	3	9	85	13		22	29	33	198
215			3	2	7	40	5	1	12	28	34	132
216		2	2		16	149	35		15	76	56	351
217		2	2	1	15	128	33		23	57	57	318
218					3	38	7	2	16	13	15	94
unspec.			3		2	9	9		1	1	6	31
TOTALS	125	330	3,020	2,249	6,375	23,985	8,144	524	7,646	9,371	15,710	77,479